



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-153
Thursday
8 August 1991

Daily Report

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African Socialist Parties Conference Begins 7 Aug

Mugabe Urges Africa To Solve Problems

MB0708174291 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has warned African countries that if they did not solve their economic and political problems, they risk more civil wars, bloodshed, and disintegration. President Mugabe, who was opening a two-day conference in Harare of 20 African socialist and democratic parties, said African leaders should quickly address the increasing demand for greater democracy by their people. He said inaction and slow performance could undermine peace and stability.

The conference is being chaired by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. Both Mr. Diouf and President Mugabe said Africa's economic recovery lay in greater cooperation and the mobilization of domestic and international resources. In another development, President Mugabe called on President Frederik de Klerk to stop the funding of political parties in order to restore international confidence in South Africa's political reform.

Mugabe: Africa Moving to Democracy

MB0708173491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] Harare Aug 7 SAPA—A myriad of African socialist parties gathered in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Wednesday [7 August] at an historic summit during which they would critically examine the relevance of socialism and take stock of the impact of democratic changes sweeping across the continent. The Zimbabwean national news agency, ZIANA, reports that setting the tune for the amount of soul-searching that would be done at the three-day meeting, Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe reminded participants that among other developments, the event was taking place against the backdrop of doubt and debate over the future of socialism.

"Considering the challenges facing Africa, our parties have a duty to make a thorough assessment of our present position, making sure we undertake an honest and critical evaluation of the achievements, limitations and shortcomings of our political systems irrespective of the embarrassment this may, at times, cause us," Mr Mugabe said.

There is a strong view that a Zimbabwean model of socialism recognising the country's own history and social fabric be found as an alternative and integrated into a free market economy. "Socialist systems, which were regimented under a vanguard party, where a few directed the course of the country with little tolerance for other views as advocated by Marxism-Leninism have failed and would never work in Zimbabwe because we are a multi-party democracy," the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)]

National Political Commissar Moven Mahachi, also minister of home affairs, said recently.

Said Mugabe to the summit in Harare: "This is no time for alibis and excuses, obfuscation or equivocation. Our people want genuine democracy, a system in which they can and regularly make and unmake leaders, empower or remove them from office." He said people wanted a leadership responsive and committed to their needs.

Addressing the question of Africa's appreciation of democracy, Pres Mugabe said the concept was not new to the continent. Only colonialism and imperialism had interrupted African democratic tradition. Because of that, he said, Africa was challenged to recapture its democratic traditions and articulate them "in the context of modern Africa". Socialism was a fundamental tenet of African societies, with [word indistinct] compassion inherent in modern socialism being the greatest achievement of African civilisation, he said. Mr Mugabe urged the delegates to adopt an African perspective in the deliberations and democratic approach for a socialist objective. The maturity of the movement, formed in 1981, would be judged by the expected creative, frank atmosphere that would give all critical comments, suggestions and proposals a fair hearing and careful consideration.

Political transformations in Eastern Europe have sparked debate on the future of socialism, and whether it was still an appropriate ideology for Africa. It has been "suggested" that it had failed there and therefore should be dropped. "This meeting, therefore, has to spell out clearly the political and ideological direction of the inter-African socialist and democratic parties in the light of the on-going worldwide debate," Mr Mugabe warned Africa not to allow itself to disintegrate, with new countries springing up like in Eastern Europe.

In his address to the same meeting, the president of IASDH [Inter-African Socialist and Democratic Parties] and president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf said social democracy has become the way out for socialists since the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. In Africa, the movement had opened its ranks to accommodate those claiming to be democrats, thus settling the quarrels among the moderates and the progressives. "These quarrels are indeed outdated," he said. He said socialism should accept democratic changes taking place in the continent, which changes should lead to creation of "new" states more respectful of human rights, institutions and the people. If Africa wanted to strengthen its capabilities to solve its problems it had to integrate the efforts of political parties, trade unions, scientists, women and others. "The parties should open up to the people," said Diouf.

Mugabe Calls for Keeping RSA Sanctions

MB0708174091 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] Harare Aug 7 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe said on Wednesday [7 August] that Zimbabwe must

continue to insist on sanctions against South Africa until the advent of an "administration that does not owe its existence to apartheid". Mr Mugabe's speech to representatives of 20 African socialist parties was his most categorical commitment to indefinite boycotts since February 1990, when President F.W. de Klerk launched his initiative to end apartheid through negotiation.

Mr Mugabe's remarks also conflicted with reported calls in Zambia by President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the seven Frontline States grouping to which Zimbabwe belongs, for "lifting sanctions and escalating contacts with South Africa". The Zimbabwean leader said "the confidence we had begun to develop in President de Klerk has been severely shaken" by "recent revelations of the South African Government machinations in fostering division, violence, and banditry among the black people".

Referring to the demotion of Gen Magnus Malan and Mr Adriaan Vlok, Mr Mugabe said: "We call upon President de Klerk to act decisively to weed out the bad apples in his cabinet and stop clandestine activities by his security agents". Mr Mugabe said that although Zimbabwe welcomed the reforms that had taken place in South Africa, it was still governed by a regime elected under apartheid laws "by whites only" and not representatives of the majority.

"Until such time as an administration that does not owe its existence to apartheid is in place in South Africa, we have no choice but to insist on the maintenance of economic sanctions and other forms of pressure against South Africa. "We, therefore, urge all the parties in South Africa to address this issue as a matter of priority," he said.

In June, Zimbabwe asked South Africa to update its 1964 "most favoured nation" trade treaty, arousing expectations of a drastic policy change.

Diouf Urges Marshall Plan for Africa

*MB0708144891 Johannesburg SABA in English
1423 GMT 7 Aug 91*

[Text] Harare Aug 7 SABA—The international community has been called on to set up a Marshall Plan to aid

Africa in its economic recovery, reports Zimbabwe's ZIANA national news agency. Addressing the Inter-African Socialist and Democratic Parties [IASDP] conference in Harare on Wednesday [7 August], IASDP President and leader of Senegal Abdou Diouf said the plan was one of four conditions needed to successfully integrate the continent's economies. "There is a need for a Marshall Plan for Africa for massive aid to finally solve the problems of Africa..." said President Diouf.

Other conditions, he said, were strong democracies which would allow free political expression and democratic campaigns for political power; joint economic policies that would remove customs barriers; and free market economies for on the continent [as received]. President Diouf told the summit that while regional economic groupings were appreciated, their absence should not be an impediment to economic cooperation throughout the continent. "Our future is a continental one, or we have no future," he said. "Democratic changes and economic integration" is the theme of the conference.

In his address earlier, Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe said Africa should depend more on herself to generate the bulk of resources needed for economic development.

OAU Radio To Begin Broadcasting in 1993

*AB0608094591 Dakar PANA in English 0911 GMT
6 Aug 91*

[Text] Dakar, 6 Aug. (PANA)—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) plans to set up its own radio station at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, according to reports reaching PANA in Dakar quoting the Nigerian GUARDIAN newspaper of Sunday. The reports, which cited government sources in Lagos, said the radio station will commence broadcast in English, French, Hausa, Swahili and Arabic in April 1993.

The paper also said last week that the OAU had set up a preparatory committee headed by Ibrahim Dagash, in charge of the organisation's press and information secretariat, to do the ground work for the station which aims at propagating African views to the world.

Burundi

Foreign Minister Meets With Rwandan Counterpart

EA0808104591 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Aug 91

[Text] The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, and his Burundian counterpart, Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa, met today in Ngozi Province [northern Burundi]. The meeting comes shortly after Burundian authorities discovered evidence that there are people in Rwanda actively participating in the destabilization of our country at the level of the Rwandan press and there are also (?too many) Rwandan nationals here in Burundi in irregular circumstances who are taking part in subversive actions.

At the end of the meeting, which was extended to all the members of the two delegations, the director general in the Burundian Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation in charge of Africa, Mr. Protais Bigirimana, read the final communique:

[Begin recording] The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, and the minister of external relations and cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa, met in Ngozi, Burundi, on 6 August 1991. The talks between the two ministers, which fall within the framework of normal consultations between Rwanda and Burundi, were on the level of good neighborliness in general and on security problems in particular.

The two ministers reiterated the two countries' heads of state's unshakeable willingness to keep at a high level the relations of good neighborliness which fortunately exist between the two countries. They noted, however, a few problems which have disturbed the internal and external peace and security of the two countries. The two ministers agreed to take the necessary measures to find the appropriate solutions to these problems.

They notably decided to search for ways and means, within the framework of the laws in force in each country, to put an end to the media campaigns harmful to bilateral relations. Besides, the two ministers renewed the two countries' commitment to make sure that nobody or no group of people indulges in the territory of one side in subversive acts undermining the security of the other side. To that effect, they agreed on the need to organize in the shortest time possible a meeting between the security departments of the two countries.

The two ministers finally indicated that the common border was not closed but temporary security measures restricting people's movement were necessary in order to better ensure the security between the two countries.

The talks took place in a mood of frank collaboration and mutual understanding. [end recording]

Further on Security Talks

EA0808104091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Burundian Foreign Minister Cyprien Mbonimpa and Rwandan Foreign Minister Casimir Bizimungu met yesterday in Ngozi, Burundi, to talk about security on our border—security which has now become fragile due to articles published by a part of the Rwandan press. Dr. Bizimungu led a high-level delegation, including notably the Rwandan ambassador in Bujumbura and the prefects of the five prefectures neighboring Burundi: Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Butare, Kigali and Kibungo. One of our special envoys, Augustin Twagirayezu, has the details of the meeting:

[Begin recording] During the meeting, the Burundian side informed the Rwandan side about its anxiety about the fact that there is reportedly in the Rwandan press a campaign orchestrated against Burundi. Certain Rwandan media reportedly accuse Burundi of bringing direct support to the Rwandan Patriotic Front-Inkontanyi, while others reportedly give columns to the Burundian opposition movement (Paripehutu), not recognized by the Bujumbura government.

The Rwandan media articles are reportedly stirring up hatred and division among Burundians, thus sabotaging the national unity policy advocated by the Buyoya regime. The Burundian side accused Rwandan newspapers such as KANGURA, (ISIVU), IJAMBO, (UMURAVA) and [words indistinct]. The media campaign is all the more worrying because it is reportedly supported by certain actions in the field. According to the Burundian delegation, a Rwandan national named (Ernest Nzaimana)—without any other indication of his identity—has reportedly been arrested in Cibitoke with eight other people while they were undertaking subversive activities.

We do not have tangible evidence which allows us to accuse the Rwandan Government, the head of the Burundian diplomacy insisted on saying, but there are disquieting facts, he added. We call on the Rwandan Government to do something, he continued.

In total frankness Mr. Mbonimpa explained to the Rwandan side that the measures taken by the Burundi Government aimed only at preventing [words indistinct] 1988 Ntega-Marangara [clashes in northern Burundi] from happening again, as well as the various bloody events which plunged Burundi into mourning in 1965, 1968 and 1972. Entry visas are from now on compulsory for the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries [CEPGL—Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire]. Control at the borders is also being reinforced.

Through Minister Bizimungu, the Rwandan press reaffirmed to the Burundian side that the Rwandan Government cannot possibly formulate a policy aimed at destabilizing a neighboring country. The Burundian

Government knows full well the extent of President Habyarimana's contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Burundi, even during the Bagaza [Buyoya's predecessor] regime, when things did not go at all well between CEPGL countries. It is not thus today, when relations are rather cordial, that the Rwandan Government can provoke the destabilization of Burundi.

Talking about the Rwandan media scene, Minister Bizimungu spoke about the proliferation of newspapers now in Rwanda: an immediate consequence of the multiparty system. In these conditions, it is difficult to control the press. Certain formulas were, however, tested, notably persuasion. Ways and means to put an end to media campaigns harmful to bilateral relations are sought in the framework of the laws in force, but it should be reciprocal. Again on the issue of the press, Mr. Bizimungu insisted on clarifying an ambiguity: the KANGURA newspaper was wrongly taken by some people as having governmental allegiance. The evidence is that its editor in chief has been detained more than once.

On the illegal infiltration of Burundi by Rwandan nationals, Minister Bizimungu indicated that Rwanda has not organized anything in that area. Regarding this, he asked the Burundian side to give all the details of these acts to help know clearly who had been arrested, how long he has been living in Burundi and on behalf of who he/she acts. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Central African Republic

Minister Announces Union Leaders Arrested

AB0308214391 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT
3 Aug 91

[Text] BANGUI, Aug 3 (AFP)—A number of trade union leaders in the Central African Republic have been arrested, the public security minister said on Saturday, as strikes were reported in the education and health sectors. "No trade unionists were arrested as such, but we have arrested some Central Africans" without regard for their social position because they "committed acts considered against the law", Security Minister Ismaila Nimaga said on national radio.

He did not disclose the identities of those arrested on Thursday and Friday, nor say how many had been detained. The government's order that schools closed by strikes should reopen on Thursday was ignored. Strikes were also reported in the public health sector, and a union official was said to have been detained on Thursday. Civil servants here went on strike over salaries at the end of April, and private sector workers came out in early June.

Police arrested 34 leading trade unionists in a similar crackdown on July 4 and 5.

Rwanda

RPF Announces Cease-Fire; Fighting Continues

AB0708151591 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Rwandan rebels were scheduled to stop shooting yesterday. They announced last month that they would start observing a cease-fire on August the fifth. They first invaded Rwanda last year from neighboring Uganda and although they had scored early victories they were pushed back to the border. All mediation efforts have so far failed though both sides did agree to a cease-fire in March. From Kigali, Ali Yusuf Mugenzi sent this report:

[Begin recording] Despite this announcement, fighting has not yet stopped. There was fighting yesterday in Muvumba Commune, in the north-eastern part of Rwanda. Radio Rwanda has reported and said about 100 RPF [Rwanda Patriotic Front] rebels last morning crossed the border into Muvumba Commune and attacked the Muvumba Commune headquarters and a village called Rukomo. The radio did not give the damages caused but it said that the rebels looted people's property.

A military spokesman said in Kigali today that in an operation made by the Rwandan armed defensive to hunt the rebels, it succeeded to kill 35 rebels. He did not give the number of casualties on government side. He further said that the RPF rebels this afternoon opened artillery fire on two fronts in Ruhengeri in the north-western part of Rwanda, and also at a village called Kijojo in Muvumba Commune.

In a statement issued by the RPF [word indistinct] in Brussels, it said that with effect from yesterday it was to continue to observe the Nzele cease-fire accord which was signed on the 29th of March this year. In this statement, the RPF asked the Rwandan Government to reciprocate and start implementing the remaining items of the cease-fire accord.

In an interview with Radio Rwanda this morning President Juvenal Habyarimana stated that he heard about the promise made by the RPF but he confirmed that the RPF did not abide by their promise. [end recording]

Habyarimana Views Rebel Attacks

EA0708220091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT
7 Aug 91

[Excerpts] The national news in Rwanda has for the past six days been dominated by the inauguration of two-week development projects. The program has enabled the president of the Republic and his close collaborators to tour the country. It ended yesterday in Kigali, the Rwandan Republic's capital. To conclude the program, the head of state gave an interview to two journalists of the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY. He briefed them on

the activities embraced by the program and on the country's situation regarding security, and press and information policy in general. Jean-Francois Nsen-giyumva reports:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] Turning to security in the country, President Habyarimana indicated that the Rwandan people were very concerned about the current situation of war and wondering when and how the war would end. The head of state said the Rwandan Armed Forces and people had won the war last October, but it would not be completely over until the aggressors, who had withdrawn to their rear bases in Uganda, stopped harassing the positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces and the people living in regions bordering Uganda with bombings, shellings, and attacks mounted from Uganda.

Referring to the latest infiltration attempts of 5-6 August coinciding with the declaration of the Rwandan Patriotic Front's [RPF] leadership that it would observe a unilateral cease-fire effective 5 August, General Habyarimana asked two questions: Are the RPF officials deliberately seeking to deceive the world and lull the Rwandan Armed Forces into a false sense of security by declaring themselves unilaterally prepared to observe a total cessation of hostilities while the same day launching incursions into Rwandan territory as happened on 5 August in Muvumba commune and on 6 August in the Volcano region and at (Kijogo), also in the Muvumba commune? Either that, or, second question: Is the RPF Army headquarters no longer in control, and are its troops ignoring their orders? In any case, regardless of the facts of the matter, the ball is in the court of the RPF, which is duty-bound to respect the statements of its leaders.

It is, meanwhile, worth recalling the solemn appeal and offer of amnesty made by the president of the Rwandan Republic to the RPF fighters last March to lay down their arms and peacefully return to Rwanda. The offer remains in force, and reception arrangements have been in place since 14 March.

Answering a question on administrative, political, and ministerial concentration of power prohibited by Article 21 of the multiparty law, President Habyarimana said there had been no violation as such of the Constitution of last June, Article 45 of which laid down that the president of the Republic was also the commander in chief of the Rwandan Armed Forces whether he was a civilian or a soldier. Regarding President Habyarimana, the two articles applied in parallel.

The worries of those bringing up this question obviously arise from the fact that President Habyarimana is also the commander in chief of the Rwandan Armed Forces and of the national gendarmerie. This ought to be corrected, Gen. Habyarimana admitted. He added, however, that the issue was delicate and required time for consideration, particularly during these times of war which had prevailed for over a year now. But it was not just the military responsibilities. There were others he

would have to surrender as he promised on 5 July 1990 when he said that everything will be done in its own time given that we are in a transitional period, which is, moreover, provided for under Article 101 of the 10 June Constitution.

Asked about Rwanda's national press and information policy, the president of the Republic recalled that he supported any press organ, whether public or private, which objectively educated and informed the public to help it promote its development. Such media, he said, served as a stimulus to development. But what is the meaning of the term press, he asked. Are we talking about the press whenever someone picks up a pen and publishes an article? Do we call that the press and its author a journalist? He called on all the national press to seek and disseminate the truth and to uphold a spirit of national unity and understanding among the people instead of wasting time on defamatory writing, serving the cause of the enemy, or encouraging subversion, whether inside Rwanda or in our Great Lakes region. He also said the Rwandan Government cannot be responsible for what is published by the private media, which is solely responsible for views and ideas it propagates. Only the official press under the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY can express the views of the government. [end recording]

Ruling Party Changes Name; Opposition Registers

EA0408173091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] Two political parties have just been registered by the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development in conformity with the Constitution, which was promulgated on 10 June and which provides for a multiparty system in our country, and the law of 18 July related to political parties. They are the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development, MRND [the ruling party, formerly National Revolutionary Movement for Development] and the Republican Democratic Movement, MDR [formerly the illegal opposition party, Parmehutu]. The new parties forwarded their requests to be registered on 15 and 16 July 1991 respectively and have been registered as of 31 July.

Zaire

Lukoji Opens Conference; Mobutu Not Present

AB0708195091 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] Kinshasa, Aug 7 (AFP)—A national conference called to discuss Zaire's political and economic future following several years of economic deterioration opened here Wednesday. During an opening ceremony broadcast live on television, Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji admitted that the "overall result of 31 years of independence is negative."

The conference would "not last more than three weeks" from the start of the plenary session next week, Lukoji said. He said the proceedings would have to be limited in time on account of the economic situation in the country.

Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko did not attend the opening of the conference, which had been postponed five times since it was announced last April.

Lukoji Appeals for National Consensus

AB0708193091 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1527 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Speech by Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji at the opening session of the national conference in the People's Hall in Kinshasa—live]

[Excerpts] Faced with the seriousness of the crisis which is threatening our country and our people from all directions, we shall manage, just as the important figures of Zairian and African history did, to show humbleness and to resist the temptation the urge to humiliate. This is to enable the essence of our debate to deal with what is vital for the nation—to draw together the main lines of a society and the efficient mechanisms needed to make it function within a truly democratic institutional framework. These are a new draft constitution, a pluralist election law, and a realistic election timetable.

In all circumstances and in all weather, the awareness of collective danger has always managed to unite, to smooth over, and to bridge gaps. Let us hope this will also be the case in our country today, because there is danger at our gates, real danger, big danger. Ladies and gentlemen delegates, ladies and gentlemen ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, ladies and gentlemen compatriots and guests, people without memory are like a crew which does not know how to sail and is at the helm of a ship without a compass. I therefore do not call for collective amnesia. Nor am I going to suggest that we should act like a nation which has just been born. We have a history, and the analysis of this history is particularly opportune.

The national conference needs to be a link between a past which on the economic, political, and socio-cultural levels has often been a period of disappointment, regression, and missed chances and a future which everybody wants to be full of hope, new plans, and, above all, sunnier days for our entire population. I myself think that it is my duty to make us all become aware of the fact that, regardless of the advantages which, due to certain circumstances, some of the protagonists of national political life may enjoy in the mid- and long-term, the economic, social, and cultural cost to the nation of any political one-upmanship would prove to be prohibitive. My most sincere wish is, therefore, that in accordance with what I believe to be the wish of the people and in accordance with the spirit of the message which the president of the Republic addressed to the nation on 30 June, we should be able to discuss everything during this forum. We should, however, be able to do it calmly and

in a decisively constructive manner. The country's future depends on it. This is the price to pay for our children's future.

Dear delegates and distinguished guests, our country of Zaire is confronted by many economic and social problems. But as I have repeated several times, no economic recovery is possible without a complete political liberalization [decrispation] and without a constructive effort from each and every one of us. As evidence, consider the recent acceleration in the deterioration of the economy and the population's living conditions. We owe this speed to the uncertainties which have been hanging over the future of public institutions in general and the enlarged transitional government in particular. We also owe it to the impact—courageously assumed by the government—of the consequences of a phenomenon so dangerous as the investment companies, which are a phenomenon which undermines values as fundamental as the love of productive work and the rejection of enrichment without cause.

It is my profound conviction that the solution to the problems surrounding us everywhere necessarily comes through the establishment of a wide national consensus. It is also my most personal conviction that in the current circumstances, such consensus is not possible outside this national conference. The latter is not only expected to provide the necessary material for setting up new institutions, but it also outlines big opportunities for economic and social development and takes positions in the face of big social problems which are preoccupying our people. This is because the conference is today the only forum likely to allow all fundamental issues touching the past, present, and future of our country to hear the voice not only of the representatives of the regime and the political parties but also and above all of millions of those without voices gathered in religious, employers', and trade unionist associations, as well as in other social and professional groups. [applause] [passage omitted]

Dear delegates and compatriots, the issues and problems which are preoccupying our people and which they want to see this conference deal with are numerous and of different orders. If the preparatory period for the national conference has prepared the political and legal issues well, the success of our meeting will only be credible in the eyes of the population if we examine the other issues related to their daily life. These are the options which can lead to a better economic and social start. [applause]

As an example, I think that the national conference is under an obligation in the economic domain to work out a strong consensus over an approach which will not sacrifice economic growth on the altar of stability and rigor, a definition of the role of state which allows private initiative to be secured and allows establishment in the the first stage of the irreversible privatization of the current important public sector [loud protests heard], the launching of vigorous strategies to fight against the extroversion [as heard] of the economy, the birth of

dynamic policies for creating new jobs and increased overall work capacity, the progressive elaboration of an income policy to ensure at the same time a harmonious growth of high incomes and social transfer, and the need for a more efficient mobilization of local financial resources for development. [passage omitted]

Thus, I hope we will begin work with a method and fervor, but I hope that we also do it with speed because each day of this conference could be a precious investment for the future. It is thus established on the financial level that this day represents a heavy financial cost which

is difficult to bear knowing that our public finances are very weak. Consequently, I propose that our work should last a maximum of three weeks [loud protests heard] and following the general debate, the sovereign national conference should charge ad hoc commissions with preparing the fundamental documents for the nation to set up the Third Republic. I ask the Almighty to guide our work and to end it as soon as possible, and I rely on the nationalism of each of us for it to be so. Long live the Republic of Zaire, long live the sovereign national conference, long live the Zairian people. I declare the session of the national conference open. Thank you.

Mandela: Interim Government Must Precede Talks

MB0708142491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1405 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 7 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk must agree to an interim government before negotiations for a new constitution could continue, ANC [African National Congress] President Mr Nelson Mandela told a Johannesburg news conference on Wednesday [7 August]. Speaking shortly after his return from an overseas tour, Mr Mandela said the ANC was not prepared to be co-opted into the existing government. "What we want is a transfer of power from this government to an interim government."

This was the only way to solve the problems created by the government's covert funding of Inkatha. "The government must respond to our satisfaction to the Inkatha scandal. If it does not do so, it will be very difficult to move forward." There was no difference between the Inkatha leadership and the National Party government. "They are on the same payroll. Speaking to Inkatha is like speaking to the government." This discovery had seriously affected the relationship between the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], he said. However, Mr Mandela said, the IFP membership may not have been aware of the government funding to its party and they should "clean up" their organisation. He said IFP president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, let himself be used by the government and it would be very difficult to negotiate with Inkatha in the light of the scandal, he added.

Mr Mandela said the ANC remained committed to negotiations, but would not go into such talks blind-folded. The next move forward was in the hands of the government, but the ANC intended to put severe pressure on the president to respond to its demand in the interest of all South Africans. His failure to do so would have "serious complications", Mr Mandela warned.

Asked if he still considered Mr de Klerk a man of integrity in the light of the scandal, Mr Mandela said the ANC's opinion of the president might have been exaggerated. "Mr de Klerk may have changed his approach, possibly our opinion of him may have been exaggerated." However, a confession by Mr de Klerk that he had made a mistake—"he doesn't have to say it so bluntly"—would prove his honesty, Mr Mandela said.

He appreciated that the president was dealing with elements in his government and security forces who wanted to maintain the status quo. "But, I expected him to take me into his confidence, to ask me what we could do," he said, stressing that Mr de Klerk's response to Inkathagate was "unsatisfactory".

The ANC's strategy was not based on the integrity of any individual, but on the standpoint that Mr de Klerk headed a government which had been responsible for the long time oppression of the majority of South Africans.

The organisation would call for an all-party conference where the issue of an all-party conference might be discussed. On a question of who he would like to head the proposed interim government, Mr Mandela said this was a question of negotiation among all parties concerned.

Mr de Klerk had in part responded to ANC demands by sidelining the two key security ministers. "It is a matter we may not like to take any further," he said.

Mr Mandela also advised the private sector of rejecting Mr de Klerk's invitation to set up a committee to advise on the spending of secret government funds. He claimed Mr de Klerk was using the sector to "cover up" the situation.

The ANC was an equal partner with the government in normalising the situation in South Africa and wanted proper consultation in the election of the advisory commission, he said. Reacting to Mr de Klerk's recent objection to Mr Mandela's alleged statement that the president was "clinging onto power over the bodies of dead people", the ANC leader said:

"Mr de Klerk is the last person to complain about that remark, because during the past 15 months, in fact before I left the prison, I informed him in no uncertain terms that he must put an end to this violence, otherwise it is going to destabilise the whole peace process. I kept on pressurising him in very confidential discussion, and then, on one occasion, when I felt that I had done everything in my power, I went further in our discussions when he criticised me for attacking him in public.

"I pointed out, very reluctantly, that he can afford to observe those courtesies, because it is not his people that are dying. I cannot be guided by courtesies when he is allowing our people to be killed in such large numbers." He had told Mr de Klerk that black lives were cheap as opposed to white lives and that Mr de Klerk was part of that attitude.

Further on Mandela Demands

MB0708181491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1606 GMT 7 Aug 91

[By Hilka Birns]

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Aug 7 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk must agree to an interim government for negotiations on a new constitution to continue, African National Congress [ANC] President Mr Nelson Mandela told a Johannesburg news conference on Wednesday [7 August]. Speaking shortly after his return from an overseas tour, Mr Mandela reiterated the ANC's commitment to negotiations, but stressed his organisation would not enter negotiations blind-folded.

"We are happy if the government is optimistic about the all-party conference, because despite all the problems that have arisen, we still feel that negotiation is the correct solution for South Africa. But we are not going to

go into negotiations blindly. The government must carry out its responsibility and it must agree to a mechanism which will ensure that we'll not have a similar scandal to the Inkathagate scandal. And the only mechanism we see which will give this assurance is the immediate installation of an interim government. That is the only mechanism which can be adopted to ensure that we can now proceed confidently with negotiations."

He said there was no reason why the government should not accept the idea of an interim government. "We are already moving close with the government on this question. Mr de Klerk in his statement has said he is prepared to discuss with it interim arrangements along the line of a government which embraces the major parties in the negotiation process, but we are not satisfied with that. We want him to go further. The idea of an interim government with sovereign powers over all the organs of government and not co-opting certain individuals, is our demand. We are not prepared to be co-opted into the existing structures of government. We want a transfer of power from this government to an interim government. It is the only way which we can resolve the problems which have been raised by the Inkathagate scandal."

He said the scandal had made it difficult for the ANC to continue to negotiate with the government, which he charged was "not negotiating in good faith". "The fact that Mr de Klerk has not been able to respond satisfactorily to the scandal is creating very serious difficulties." The government must respond to our satisfaction to the Inkatha scandal. And if it does not do so, it is going to be very, very difficult indeed to move forward."

Asked which response from Mr de Klerk he would consider satisfactory, Mr Mandela said: "He must accept the idea of an interim government which is going to supervise the whole process of transformation from an apartheid state to a non-racial democracy".

Later he reiterated the ANC's commitment to negotiations: "The central point is the introduction of an interim government. But we do intend an all-party congress to discuss all these problems and the question of an interim government may follow the calling of an all-party congress. The whole question will depend on the movement of the government. It is quite possible that we will discuss the two simultaneously."

He said the scandal had put a question mark on the integrity of Mr de Klerk. What had happened seemed to indicate that Mr de Klerk had changed in his approach to South African problems and that the ANC opinion of him may have been "exaggerated". "Nevertheless I will give him still the opportunity if he responds satisfactorily to this Inkathagate."

He sympathised with Mr de Klerk who he thought may have problems with elements in his government who wanted to maintain the status quo. But he would have

expected the president to have taken him into his confidence and to inform him of his problems, said Mr Mandela. "I would have gone out of my way to try and assist him."

Mr Mandela said he had put his whole political reputation on the line by saying that Mr de Klerk was a man of integrity. "And he turns out to be conducting a double strategy towards us, because he could not have been ignorant of that, he was aware of it, how can I continue to say that this is a man of integrity?" he said in an apparent reference to the slush funds.

"But if he confesses that he has made a mistake, he doesn't have to put it so bluntly... but if he gives me the opportunity of again being an agent of his honesty, I would grab at the opportunity." [passage omitted]

Viljoen: Interim Government Demand 'Unacceptable'

MB0708205891 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Telephone interview with Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen by correspondent Rashid Maier; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Nelson Mandela, the leader of the ANC [African National Congress] in South Africa, has come storming back from his trip overseas with a new, apparently much tougher line over negotiations with the government. At a news conference in Johannesburg against the background of increased militancy in the wake of the Inkathagate scandal, Mr. Mandela talked of transfer of power as the only way to solve the problems caused by the government's covert funding of Inkatha. And he said for negotiations to continue the government must agree to the setting up of an interim government. On the line, Rashid Maier asked the minister for constitutional development, Gerrit Viljoen, how he responded to that:

[Begin recording] [Viljoen] Well, that would be an entirely new position from the side of the ANC because the interim government has never been a precondition to negotiations. It has been accepted to be one of the main items to be dealt with in a negotiating process and particularly in a multiparty conference which all parties have accepted to be a matter of urgent necessity.

[Maier] Now, you say this is a new position, and indeed that is the case, and I think the new positions come about as a result of Inkathagate. And what we heard from Mr. Mandela today was certainly a new kind of militancy. How do you respond to this?

[Viljoen] I would like to get a clearer view of the general attitude of the ANC in this regard. Mr. Mandela has during his recent visit abroad made some very militant statements which are out of character with regard to his own attitude of the past, and is certainly also in many respects out of tune with the current views propounded by the ANC. In fact, the ANC has in its recent statements

themselves emphasized the urgent need of having a multiparty conference, whilst they also emphasize that in that conference they would put the question of an interim government, as they call it, very high, if not at the top of the agenda. And we have no problem with the inclusion on a priority basis of what we prefer to call transitional measures of government on the agenda of such a multiparty conference. There are....

[Maier, interrupting] What Mr. Mandela was saying today was certainly quite different. He was saying that there must be agreement on an interim government before negotiations on a new constitution could continue.

[Viljoen] Well, that is a matter that we would have to discuss with him and other leaders of the ANC. We have been having exploratory talks to pave the way towards a multiparty conference right from the beginning of this year. And, when those talks got stuck in the course of April, partly as a result of the ANC's concern about violence and the so-called ultimatum to the government, we then together concentrated on an effort to get multiparty involvement on a program of combating violence and intimidation. And, this program has made very good progress and should be reporting back to the principals in the course of the next few weeks. And that, I believe, should also put a new context of progressing towards multiparty talks.

[Maier] Is there any way, you think, that the present Nationalist government could agree to an interim government as asked for by Mr. Mandela?

[Viljoen] We have been quite clear that an interim government as defined by the ANC, which would imply a complete abdication of power by the government, virtually eliminating itself and handing over without any preliminary negotiations, handing over to some undefined new and alternative government, is quite unacceptable to us. [end recording]

Vlok Removes Unrest Restrictions From 3 Areas

*MB0708141491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1344 GMT 7 Aug 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 7 SAPA—Three magisterial districts, which were declared unrest areas earlier this year, have been deproclaimed by the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The districts are Westonaria, Krugersdorp and Kemptonpark. They include the townships of Bekkersdal, Kagiso, Munsieville, Tembisa and the Swanesville squatter camp.

First National Autoworkers Strike Ends 7 Aug

*MB0708163691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1609 GMT 7 Aug 91*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 7 SAPA—The first national strike in the country's automobile assembly industry ended after 13 days on Wednesday [7 August], said

National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa [NUMSA] spokesman Mr Les Kettleidas. The estimated 25,000 NUMSA members who downed tools since July 22 were expected to go back to work on Thursday, he said. Wage increases ranged between R[and]1.15 an hour for unskilled workers and R1.80 an hour or 13.5 per cent, whichever was the higher, for skilled staff.

The agreement between NUMSA and the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA [NAAMSA] was accepted by the union membership following report-backs by union negotiators on Tuesday and Wednesday. Wage increases would be backdated to the first pay week of July, said Mr Kettleidas.

Key aspects of the deal, struck on Tuesday after three days of continuous mediation, included an interim moratorium on retrenchment and landmark agreement for a joint management-union industry training board. The parties also committed themselves to the long-term growth and viability of the industry and to the protection of jobs, said Mr Kettleidas, NUMSA's national secretary for collective bargaining.

It was accepted that employers and the state would fund community-based childcare facilities. "It is believed that this agreement reached lays the foundation and heralds a new era in the collective bargaining relationship with employers in the automobile industry," Mr Kettleidas said in a statement from Port Elizabeth. The strike, which embroiled most of the seven auto manufacturers party to the industry's national bargaining forum, tied down production for 13 days and cost the sector an estimated R800 million in losses. Strike action was focussed in plants in the eastern Cape [Province], Durban and Pretoria. NAAMSA was not immediately available for comment.

Pik Botha, Soviet Deputy on 'Growing Cooperation'

*MB0808093291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0926 GMT 8 Aug 91*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 8 SAPA—Both South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Valerie Nikolaenko, foresaw growing cooperation between their two countries after talks on Thursday. They were addressing a press conference at the Union Buildings after heading their respective delegations at the talks lasting more than an hour.

Mr Botha said he was glad Mr Nikolaenko had come to South Africa to "see for himself". The Soviet minister had also informed the South Africans of developments in the USSR, including Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, while he had been informed of developments in South Africa. Mr Botha added that there was no hurry to formalise diplomatic relations, but as the Soviet Union was embarking on a market economy, and apartheid had

"gone" in South Africa, there was "no reason why we should not cooperate...I foresee steady, closer cooperation between us".

Mr Nikolaenko, who is to see other government officials and representatives of organisations including the ANC [African National Congress] during his stay—to end on Sunday [10 August] with his departure to Lusaka—said Thursday's talks had been an opportunity to share some of "our conclusions on the recent summit meeting" between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev. He and Mr Botha had exchanged ideas on a new world order based on cooperation, not confrontation.

Regional issues had also been discussed, including the possibility of cooperation "to help for a better life for African countries", Mr Nikolaenko added. The Soviet Union was prepared to continue cooperating with South Africa and was aware of efforts by State President F. W. de Klerk to improve South Africa's internal situation. "We are greatly supportive of the most prompt resumption of the negotiation process in your country." The Soviet Union wished to see an end to violence and a non-racial government in South Africa.

8 Aug Press Review on Current Issues

MB0808110191

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Released Rightwingers Assume Folk Hero Status—Referring to the release of three right-wing prisoners who were on hunger strike, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 August in a page 8 editorial, points out they were in custody pending a decision on whether they should be extradited to Namibia to face charges stemming from an attack on a UN post two years ago. "Whatever the complications about the extradition," the authorities should make a decision. The released men "have become high-profile figures in right-wing publicity campaigns, and are assuming the status of folk heroes in their peculiar communities. Like anyone else, they are entitled to a fair trial. It is in the interests of justice all round that they get it soon."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Must Heed People's 'Disillusionment'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in a page 8 editorial hopes President de Klerk "takes heed" of Nelson Mandela's "outburst" on his return from abroad on 7 August. "The State President should take to heart the very real feelings of disillusionment which many people have about him these days. Even allowing for political rhetoric on the part of the leader of the ANC, he had some hard things to say about De Klerk. If the State President is as serious as he says he is about a peaceful and settled future for this country, then he must listen with great care to these cries of outrage and take action accordingly."

Need for Political Compromise—The ANC's military wing chief of staff, Mr. Chris Hani, "spoke too heatedly when he said this week that the ANC would not accept integration of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] and the SA [South African] Defence Force. Along with people in other walks of life, Hani is going to have to accept that the only acceptable future here is going to be a negotiated one." "All of us are going to have to compromise if we are to survive as a nation."

BEELD

Editorial Views U.S. Sanctions Against South Africa—"When sanctions and disinvestment became the new craze in America many people, both in the U.S. and in South Africa, said that the Americans are exercising their full political right. However, the moral aspect should also be taken into account," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 5 August. "Will Senator Edward Kennedy and Mr. Randall Robinson also try to rebuild what they have so painfully damaged? Sanctions resulted in unemployment, hunger and crime." "At least congressman Stephen Solarz did attempt to compensate with his medium- and short-term development plans. Mr. Robinson has, however, spoiled these plans without consulting a single unemployed black in South Africa. Is he trying to please Mr. Nelson Mandela who has been renewing his call for sanctions overseas, even though the rest of the world is opening up the sluice gates? The left hand of the ANC does not always know what the right hand is doing. Last week ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa asked the international business community not to withdraw from South Africa while the country needs them so desperately." "The ANC and its sympathizers have a lot to account for."

Hani's Presence Could Strengthen SACP Image—"The news that the ANC's Chris Hani will relinquish his duties to take over the leadership of the SACP [South African Communist Party], emphasizes the strange relationship between the two organizations," notes a second editorial on the same page. Mr. Hani's shift "seems to imply that the two organizations are moving further apart. It fits in with the plan to give the SACP a more independent voice in the negotiation process. Joe Slovo's role in this process should not be underestimated. He will have more time at his disposal to promote communism and to influence Nelson Mandela. Mr. Hani's shift should strengthen the SACP image because he is especially popular within the ANC and will retain his position on the National Executive Committee. It will also enable the SACP to move away from its image as a white party." "The deck chairs on the ANC-SACP vessel may be shifted slightly but it remains strongly communist and for this reason, extremely dangerous."

* ANC Splinter Group Rejects Negotiations

91AF1296A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 5-11 Jul 91 p 16

[Article by Weizmann Hamilton, general secretary of Marxist Workers' Tendency: "A Tendency To Steer

Clear of the Negotiations 'Trap': first paragraph is THE WEEKLY MAIL introduction]

[Text] The Marxist Workers' Tendency [MWT] was furious when a WEEKLY MAIL article described it as small, but potentially influential. Here, general secretary Weizmann Hamilton explains why it rejects capitalism and negotiations.

Can the present negotiations solve the problems of the country? The Marxist Workers' Tendency of the African National Congress [ANC] favours a peaceful solution. If through negotiations we could move to end unemployment, homelessness, starvation, illiteracy and disease, and achieve democratic majority rule, we would favour negotiations.

But two fundamental realities bar the way: the first is private ownership of the means of production—the mines, the banks, the big factories—by the capitalist monopolies; the second is the undefeated state apparatus of repression—the army and police.

The demands of the black majority are quite modest: jobs, houses, decent education, health, political equality and peace. The failure of the so-called "socialism" of the Stalinist states in no way alters the fact that capitalism has proved a political and economic disaster for the great majority of the world's people, including the majority of South Africans.

After the "Reagan decade" of prosperity in the West, the World Bank reported in 1990 that over one third of the population of the Third World live "beneath any reasonable definition of human decency". And the situation is getting worse.

There is not a single country in Africa where capitalism has solved any of the basic problems facing the people. It is laughable to imagine that unfettered "free enterprise"—just another name for unrestricted monopoly capitalism—holds the answer for the world's poor.

Increasingly capitalism is revealing its limitations, not only in the Third World but also in the industrialised countries. In the United States 35-million officially live in poverty; three million live on the streets. In Europe there were 28-million unemployed by 1989.

The technological revolution has accelerated capitalism's tendency to create a "redundant" population and plunge it into misery.

In South Africa there is vast "over-capacity" for electricity generation, yet fewer than 20 percent of schools and townships have electricity. Agriculture produces more than enough food to feed every man, woman and child adequately every day of the year—but 50,000 children die annually from malnutrition and starvation.

Already six million are unemployed and only one in 10 new job-seekers finds a job.

Capitalism creates an irreconcilable contradiction between private profit and social need. This explains the hostility of the capitalists even to the moderate programme of economic reform put forward by the ANC leadership.

The bosses shed crocodile tears about poverty but are not even prepared to accept the tax increases that a reform programme would require.

The past decade has seen a massive transfer of the burden of taxation from the rich to the poor, while the big corporations engage in tax evasion on a grand scale.

The key to an economic transformation is to nationalise, under workers' control and management, the five monopolies which control over 90 percent of the shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Within the framework of a democratically planned economy, it would be possible to develop small and medium-scale enterprise in private and co-operative ownership. Together, these policies would lead to the creation of jobs and the fulfilment of social needs.

There is no other realistic route to tackling crime and ending the destruction of successive generations of the youth.

We have always opposed, and long forecast the collapse of the regimes of bureaucratic command ruling the economies of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China. Our policy is a planned economy run by workers' democracy—the complete opposite of Stalinist one-party rule.

If an ANC government limits itself to partial nationalisation under monopoly capitalism, it would soon find itself paralysed and unable to sustain significant social reforms.

As has happened repeatedly in other countries, there would be economic sabotage by the big bosses through an investment strike and the movement of money out of the country.

The existing state, as has been shown in the townships over the past months, can never be the servant of the people. It is in fact the private army of the ruling class, and would be used sooner or later to topple an ANC government attempting to transfer the wealth of the country to the people.

To prevent a repetition of Chile in 1973—where Allende's attempt to stop at partial reforms led to Pinochet's coup and the murder of over 50,000—the state must be dismantled.

Law and order must be maintained instead by an organised and armed people.

It is likely that the ANC leadership will return to the path of constitutional negotiations after the July congress—despite the obvious failure of the government to meet the demands in the ANC's May ultimatum.

The government has refused even the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners jailed for fighting the apartheid system, and has so far not given permanent indemnity to ANC and South African Communist Party leaders and political exiles.

The Inkatha-led and state-supported violence abated for a short while but as the latest massacres in Natal and Soweto show, their ability to renew the attacks has not diminished. Previous lulls have only been the prelude to new atrocities.

We have no confidence in the negotiations. The central questions—state power and control over the economy—are not on the table. Yet without these an ANC government would be unable to address the problems of the people at root. Genuine national liberation and social emancipation would not be possible. What is non-negotiable for them is indispensable for us.

The ANC leadership should set firm preconditions for any return to negotiations, which would reveal to the masses that a real transfer of power is not on offer from this government and the ruling class.

Negotiations will merely be a trap and a tragic route towards division and weakening of our movement, unless the government declares its readiness to:

- Transfer sovereign power to a constituent assembly elected by one-person-one-vote.
- Resign in favour of an interim government, formed for the sole purpose of holding elections and convening the constituent assembly.
- Concede the right of people to organise defence units and bear arms for their own protection against criminals and the state.

If, as we believe, the De Klerk government will not negotiate such concessions, then the task of the ANC is to lead the masses in a struggle for power.

* Civilian Uses for Nuclear Fuel Sought

91AF1296D Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 5-11 Jul 91 p 8

[Article by Eddie Koch: "Nuclear-Treaty Somersault Fuels Power Plan"; first paragraph is THE WEEKLY MAIL introduction]

[Text] Behind Pretoria's willingness to curb its nuclear-weapons industry is an aggressive plan to market nuclear fuel for civilian purposes.

South Africa's new-found willingness to sign the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) will help curb Pretoria's nuclear-weapons industry, but signals an aggressive government plan to market locally made nuclear fuel for civilian power stations on international markets.

President F. W. de Klerk's about-turn on the NPT last week—when he said South Africa was willing to sign it

after years of resisting international pressure to do so—was designed to boost the country's ability to sell fuel rods for civilian nuclear-power stations, says Earth-life Africa nuclear expert Mike Kantey.

"The treaty prohibits trade in nuclear weapons and allows non-civilian nuclear installations to be monitored by officials of the NPT," says Kantey. "But it does not affect the civilian programme, and South Africa's signing will certainly help it to sell nuclear fuel on world markets."

De Klerk's announcement follows an official Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) report late last year that it was seriously investigating the possibility of exporting nuclear fuel from its processing plant at Valindaba, where fuel rods for use at the Koeberg nuclear-power station near Cape Town are manufactured.

AEC chief executive Waldo Stumpf said then that although there was a downturn in international sales of enriched uranium, prospects for export were expected to increase from the second half of 1990, when nuclear-power generation was expected to increase around the world.

The AEC's news followed a report from the state-run corporation stating that it was capable of meeting all demand from Koeberg for fuel rods.

Until last year South Africa had relied on imported uranium fuel to power Koeberg's twin reactors—and the change-over reflected AEC's intention to enter the international nuclear market as an aggressive seller rather than purchaser.

"AEC invested more than R[ands]500-million to build its fuel-fabrication plant at Valindaba (near Pretoria) and the capital cost of the plant must have increased dramatically in the past decade," says Kantey.

"Ways have to be found for this to be paid back. There is a glut of uranium on world markets and a downturn in international sales of uranium since Chernobyl and the end of the Cold War. So AEC is in a pickle. It needs a marketing campaign—and that is what the signing of the NPT is about."

Energy specialist Marc Gandar told THE WEEKLY MAIL that AEC's stepped-up production of nuclear fuel indicates the government has committed itself to a full-blown nuclear programme for civilian purposes, and the environmental hazards that go with it.

Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], which owns the Koeberg power station, last year announced it was planning to build a new nuclear-power station every five years, starting in 1995, as a means of supplying electricity to southern Africa.

Since then there have been talks with a number of neighbouring states about building large hydro-electric dams to supply the regional power grid and it is unclear if the nuclear scheme will go ahead.

But Kantey and Gandar point out that little attention is being paid to alternative forms of generating energy that have less-damaging environmental impacts.

Kantey notes that Pretoria allocates just one rand for the development of renewable energy for every R1,000 it spends on nuclear research.

Earthlife and the Natal-based Society Against Nuclear Energy (Sane) believe solar energy and wind-generated turbines can provide renewable and environment-friendly alternatives to the coal-fired stations that have turned parts of the eastern Transvaal into some of the most polluted zones on earth.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha denied the government's somersault on the NPT was motivated by a desire to accelerate the lifting of sanctions. He reiterated De Klerk's claim that the cabinet had decided to sign the NPT because the world order and the military situation in southern Africa had improved.

De Klerk and Botha said Pretoria agreed with the Organisation of African Unity's principle that the continent become a nuclear-free zone. Negotiations had already taken place with several Frontline states to create a nuclear-free zone in southern Africa, Botha added.

When Pretoria signs the NPT, it will have to open all aspects of its nuclear programme to inspection by members of the United Nations' international Atomic Energy Agency—including its uranium-enrichment facilities and fuel-fabrication plants at Valindaba and Pelindaba.

Kantey says the treaty will inhibit the ability to use enriched uranium developed at Valindaba or plutonium generated at Koeberg—both the vital elements of nuclear bombs—for military purposes.

"The treaty will impose an audit that will make it difficult to divert these fuels. But it's a very leaky treaty and will by no means guarantee nuclear weapons won't be made here.

"Recent experience in Iraq after the Gulf War has highlighted how easy it is to hide nuclear facilities for military use from monitoring officials."

Angola

Joint Commission on 10 Aug Prisoner Release

MB0708204491 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Angolan Joint Political and Military Commission overseeing the peace process apparently made some breakthroughs at last night's weekly meeting. There have been disagreements between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] over a range of issues, among them the redeployment and demobilization of the two fighting forces and the release of prisoners of war. But now it seems the commission has decided that the prisoners of war will only have to wait until Saturday [10 August] for their freedom, as Anita Coulson reports in this telex from Luanda:

The decision means that the two sides have overcome the obstacles that were delaying the release of the prisoners, all of whom should have been set free by the end of July. Tuesday's weekly meeting of the Joint Political and Military Commission, or JPMC, decided to set up a new working group involving MPLA and UNITA representatives to help the International Red Cross determine who the prisoners are and just where they want to go once set free.

The meeting also concluded that everything is now ready for the movement of the two fighting forces into their assembly points ready for demobilization. Sources close to the peace commission said this could begin on Sunday with simultaneous gathering of the first group of soldiers in their respective areas under United Nations supervision.

This week's JPMC spokesman Abel Chivukuvuku of UNITA said the European Community had promised technical assistance for the demobilization and will send in a team of experts.

The development means that at last the tricky process of getting the fighting forces out of the countryside and into the barracks can begin. Only 50,000 of the estimated quarter of a million men currently serving in the MPLA and UNITA forces will be incorporated into the new national army. The rest must return to civilian life.

On the political front, however, things are still moving slowly. The JPMC agreed to ask the United Nations to speed up the deployment of the promised 90 monitors to guarantee the neutrality of the police. But while UNITA is keen to get on to discuss the matter of elections due by November 1992, the government first wants to settle how to reestablish its control of all the national territory.

One intriguing aspect of the whole peace process that has yet to be settled is just who is going to pick up the bills.

The JPMC has yet to approve a budget, but it was revealed today that the UNITA delegation to the peace commission has already run up a \$1 million bill.

The managers of the Tropico and Turismo Hotels in Luanda where UNITA representatives occupy 44 rooms say they are concerned over who is going to pay and how quickly. They say if bills aren't settled by the end of this month, the hotels will find it impossible to pay salaries, taxes, and buy food supplies.

Supreme Court Suspends FNLA's Registration

MB0708200291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] Dr. Joao Felizardo, chief justice of the People's Supreme Court, has suspended the registration of the Constituent Commission of the Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA] in a dispatch issued on 5 August 1991. The chief justice made this decision after learning of a statement made by the FNLA representative that his emerging party had armed men at its disposal.

In accordance with Article 5 of the Law on Political Parties, which bars the formation of parties possessing military, paramilitary, or militarized forces, the chief justice of the People's Supreme Court has suspended the registration of the FNLA Constituent Commission.

FNLA's Roberto Denies Presence of Armed Men

MB0808070091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Aug 91

["Exclusive telephone interview" with Holden Roberto, leader of the Angola National Liberation Front (FNLA) in Paris, France, by unidentified Radio Nacional de Angola reporter on 7 August—italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Angola National Liberation Front leader Holden Roberto denied yesterday that his party has armed men in Angolan territory. Reacting to the People's Supreme Court's decision to suspend the accreditation of the FNLA's Constituent Commission, Holden Roberto blamed Leopoldo Trovoada, the party's representative in Luanda, for the error.

[Roberto] *I cannot say. I do not know. I did not discuss that with Trovoada. He should explain how he came to learn that there were armed men. Really, those people should only legally carry weapons. I do not agree that they should continue to be armed.*

[Reporter] *Well, the point is that the FNLA has soldiers, right?*

[Roberto] *Not as far as I know [words indistinct] truth. Trovoada has made a statement that he cannot back up.*

[Reporter] *Mr. Holden Roberto: It was Mr. Leopoldo Trovoada himself who disclosed that there were 6,000 armed men.*

[Roberto] *Yes [words indistinct] Leopoldo Trovoada is responsible for that statement. Seeing that [words indistinct] we know that the Angolan people are carrying weapons, but Trovoada must assume responsibility for claiming that those people are FNLA forces. He should provide evidence to back up his statement. The party has nothing to do with that. If Trovoada said that and if he knows about it, then he must (?justify) himself.*

Nevertheless, I do not see how the party can be responsible. (?He has been) suspended. He is only one person. Trovoada is not the leader of the FNLA. I am. If that information had come from me, then it would be more serious.

[Announcer] Holden Roberto also disclosed that this problem could speed up his return to Angola. He added it might happen next week.

[Roberto] *It is only a matter of days and I will be in Luanda. My departure must be well organized. There are certain problems, and I shall be in Luanda quite soon.*

[Reporter] *How many days, more or less: two, three, four, or five days?*

[Roberto] *Well, I cannot say. The whole thing is being prepared. I shall be there quite soon.*

[Reporter] *You should be here next week, correct?*

[Roberto] *Certainly, certainly.*

[Announcer] This was FNLA leader Holden Roberto speaking from Paris about the People's Supreme Court's decision yesterday to suspend the accreditation of his party's Constituent Commission because it allegedly has over 6,000 armed men on Angolan territory.

* Social, Economic Recovery Slow, Tentative

91AF1257A Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
in German 6 Jul 91 p 3

[Article by Stefan Klein: "First Steps on the Path to Peace; Bloody Conflict between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and Government Over 16 Years Leaves Deep Wounds, Making Normal Life Difficult"]

[Text] Luanda—Types such as these attract attention in a city like Luanda which is so full of crippled and exhausted people. They look smart; they are eloquent, sophisticated, and self-confident. They dress stylishly and are well-fed and well-behaved, if one disregards the fact that Abel Chivukuvuku, for example, has a somewhat strange habit of bellowing his answers to this reporter's questions as though intent on providing information to the patrons at the neighboring tables in the Turismo Hotel or at least on impressing them with his knowledge of American English. But one should not really be surprised in view of the fact that the urge to inform must surely be great after an absence of 16 years.

Chivukuvuku last saw Luanda in 1975 as a 17-year-old boy. He returned in the middle of last month as deputy head of a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation. UNITA, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, is the guerilla movement which was demonized until recently by the government propaganda machine and dismissed as a group of bandits. When the 65-member UNITA delegation, coming from its jungle headquarters at Jamba, arrived in Luanda on 16 June aboard a chartered South African aircraft, the civil war enemies were welcomed by a government delegation.

New Psychological Condition

The delegation was housed at the government-owned Turismo Hotel. To make sure everyone knew who lived there, the UNITA group hung out its red-green-red flag with the rising sun and its black rooster symbol on it. For all that, everyone already knew that the "new boys" were in town. From dawn to dusk small groups of curious people stand in front of the hotel talking to the uniformed UNITA security people or even to the officials themselves and are probably surprised that they do not have any horns on their heads. "All of a sudden," says Chivukuvuku, "they see that we are perfectly normal, nice people—totally different from the way the official propaganda always portrayed us."

The end of the civil war has opened up new ways of thinking and a new era. Since 15 May the guns have been silent in the southwest African country and since 31 May the warring brothers—UNITA chief Jonas Savimbi and President Eduardo dos Santos of the governing MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]—have officially been at peace. Traumatized by 16 or even 30 years of war (counting the resistance against the Portuguese colonial regime), the population reacted cautiously rather than euphorically to the peace agreement. In the meantime, however, the Angolans appear to have overcome their skepticism and to accept the peace—a way of life and a psychological condition most of them have never known before.

A start has just now been made to clear the roads of contact mines, the armaments which have marked the civil war more than anything else, and already the Angolans are beginning to take charge of their overland transport. Some of the vehicles are indescribable wrecks plying indescribably bad roads. But let no one say that this is not progress in a country whose main roads were impassable for many years and could only be travelled by heavily guarded convoys. Those who still drive in columns today are doing so for security reasons of a different kind, i.e., for fear of breaking down.

Traffic has resumed and has brought back a bit of normalcy. The national soccer championship which was 18 games behind because of the transportation problems has almost made a comeback and even the millions of people whose concerns go far beyond scores and championship tables can breathe a little bit easier now that the

economy and the flow of goods is gradually getting back to normal. Hopes are rising as the long-forgotten, marvelously pungent aroma of dried fish wafts through some quarter of Luanda, or the market price for manioc flour, the primary ingredient of Funji, the basic foodstuff, has gone down by one-half because the supply lines from the hinterland are open once again.

It reminds one of a lame person taking his first steps, carefully, but full of plans and initiatives. "The Angolans are on the move again," a native says. The peasants are going back to the villages they had to leave because of the war and the young men who were hidden by their families for fear that they might be drafted into the military and sent to the front lines are appearing in public again, freed from great anxiety. But all these encouraging signs do not alter the fact that Angola is still standing at the very beginning of a long road toward the establishment of a functioning body politic. Others learn to stand on their own feet in childhood; but this country must learn to do so at the age of 16.

This learning process is especially difficult because of its complexity. Dealing with the aftermath of the war, rebuilding the country, and making the change from a one-party dictatorship to a pluralistic, Western-style democracy—all that must now be accomplished simultaneously. A set of figures will demonstrate what needs to be done. War damage amounts to at least \$20 billion. There are 50,000 war orphans and almost one million people have been uprooted. There are more than 400,000 refugees and at least 60,000, but probably more than 80,000, invalids. It has been said that there are more leg amputees in Angola than anywhere else in the world.

There is one more problem group, i.e., the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] guerillas and the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] government soldiers who are no longer needed in the new national army which will be limited to 50,000 men. The selection process has just begun: The fighters of both sides are required to report to 50 so-called assembly points which have been set up throughout the country and surrender their weapons. It will then be decided who is to be demobilized and who will be permitted to join the new army and receive the appropriate training. As matters stand, more than 100,000 men are likely to lose their jobs and will have to try to find a place in civilian life with which many of them are unfamiliar.

This will not work without help. Under the circumstances, resettlement is the catchword of the hour. All those who fled to neighboring countries, who were uprooted by the war and were reduced to aid recipients as a result, who have left the armed forces and are without a job, are to be resettled and to be assisted in taking care of their needs. This will not be possible without temporary assistance. Above all, none of it will work in the absence of a comprehensive rebuilding program that starts with the roads and bridges that have

been destroyed and must not leave out the ruined social institutions. "Peace is more than the mere absence of war," one observer warns. For example, he says, genuine pacification will not succeed unless the health of the economy is restored.

One would think that the government would be more than eager for such a program to get going—for one thing because it can expect Western donors to demonstrate sympathy and assistance now that the peace agreement has been signed and for another it faces an election in one year's time so that it ought to have something to show for its efforts. But the notoriously inefficient and incompetent leaders of the MPLA seem not to realize the last-ditch opportunity they have to improve their dismal record of achievements. Instead, they are lethargically relying on others to do the job for them. They may even get away with it one more time in view of the fact that the UN representatives in Luanda have come up with a program of action.

The government functionaries will be very thankful for this assistance. Under these circumstances, they do not have to interrupt their far more important efforts, e.g., to pick out the plums from the privatization programs being undertaken in the name of economic reform. This may be a somewhat heady strategy in the months prior to an election. But then again it may not be a strategy at all but merely a reflection of the establishment's fears that the population might hold it accountable for its 16 years of mismanagement and that it might lose its privileged position. In any event, the elections scheduled for the fall of next year are already casting a long shadow and cannot but be confusing to the largely illiterate electorate.

Accustomed to the dictatorial manner of the colonialists and then that of the one-party rule of the MPLA and the no less authoritarian UNITA, hectored by their elders and raised without any conception of a competitive culture, the Angolans, who have no idea what a ballot is and even less idea of how to mark it, are now confronted with new political parties vying for their favor in the wake of the peace and democratization process. All at once they are enjoying previously unknown civil liberties. They have appeared so suddenly that no one, for example, has taken advantage of the new press law to compete with the state-run JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

The right to strike on the other hand is being used hectically and precipitately—an example of test-tube democracy. Oldtimers like MPLA provincial governor Paolo Jorge are already warning of mistaking anarchy for democracy. For his part, an Angolan intellectual is less worried: "If one cannot read or write," he says, "one has to learn it and that will apply to democracy as well." One of those who is learning fairly fast is President Eduardo dos Santos. One the few men believed to have remained honest and upright in the swamp of government nepotism and corruption, dos Santos is said to have recently

turned to Brazilian public relations specialists—the same ones, incidentally, who prepared Collor de Melo's way to the presidency.

It may or may not be a coincidence but these days dos Santos is acting like a president for all Angolans and has put some distance between himself and his totally discredited MPLA, the leadership of which he has turned over to a general secretary. Meanwhile, "his excellency" (no longer "comrade") has gotten married to a young and attractive former airline stewardess and has dropped his reluctance to appear in public as a man of the people. The 48-year-old dos Santos could recently be seen on television at a basketball game perspiring and playing tricks. The idea of conducting an ecumenical thanksgiving service at a sports arena in Luanda after the peace agreement was signed was certainly not thought up by the stolid propagandists of the traditionally anticlerical MPLA either.

The question is whether such cosmetic changes will still do any good, whether the new, fresh MPLA logo can hide the fact that the "old bastards," as one Angola expert says, are still operating inside the party without any interference from dos Santos. It is still too early for predictions but the battlelines are already emerging. If the Associacao Civica Angolana (ACA), the civil rights movement headed by its respected chairman, Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, does not decide at this late date to enter the campaign as a political party and to establish itself as a third force, then all signs point to a duel; a continuation of the fight between the MPLA and UNITA in the form of an election campaign. But until then they will have to cooperate, e.g., in the joint political-military commission charged with accomplishing the transition to normalcy and democracy.

All concerned, including UNITA, are saying that the cooperation is proceeding surprisingly well. That does not alter the fact that someone like Chivukuvuku already has the election campaign on his mind and thus likes to take advantage of a background conversation to take a few swipes at the MPLA in passing. He makes a good job of it, not by attacking the MPLA head on but by acting shocked and frustrated about the state of affairs in the capital of Luanda, a city in which people have "lost their will to live" and have meekly submitted to all the terrible burdens, i.e., the "scandalous prices," the shopping facilities organized by social class, the filth, the deterioration, and the incompetence of the authorities.

A Villa for Savimbi

No one familiar with Luanda will differ with this analysis, but the question is whether the voters believe that UNITA will really do a better job. Chivukuvuku says he does not doubt that UNITA will win the election, and by a wide enough margin to be able to govern alone. Confidence in a successful outcome appears to be a favorite gambit recommended by American public relations firms—which Savimbi and his people are said to have employed frequently in the past. As for Savimbi, he

has not made an appearance in Luanda as yet. Glossy, four-color Savimbi posters can be seen here and there, but the man himself is still staying away from the city which he repeatedly boasted he would conquer but in the end never did.

His arrival would provide a first real indication of how the city population feels about UNITA. With its two million inhabitants Luanda makes up one-fifth of Angola's total population and has always been considered the MPLA stronghold because of its large proportion of mixed breeds, i.e., Angolans of Portuguese origin. UNITA itself contributed to this state of affairs in that its racist slogans directed against the capital's creole population led to its vehement rejection of the rebels whose primary support came from the Ovimbundu peasant class. This, in turn, drove the Luandans even more into the MPLA camp.

But even that no longer holds true. On the one hand, the failure of the MPLA has substantially weakened its hold on the city population and, on the other, UNITA is no longer merely an Ovimbundu party but now counts a large number of whites and mixed breeds among its members. It has even been said that Savimbi wanted to name a white woman, an economist of Portuguese descent, as UNITA's representative in Luanda as a sign of the new openness. As far as Savimbi himself is concerned, the widespread doubts in him as an individual and above all in his democratic credentials have not been allayed by any means. Nevertheless, he is generally expected to be elected as the next president of Angola. The numbers alone speak for this in view of the fact that Savimbi, a member of the four-million strong Ovimbundu, has by far the largest population group in Angola behind him.

For the moment, however, there is nothing to do but wait for the first democratic election in Angola and for Savimbi's arrival in Luanda where he is likely to take up residence in a posh colonial villa with a view of the sea in the suburb of Corimba. It is a handsome house which the government has put at his disposal. But who knows—perhaps the choice was made with a bit of malice aforethought because this is where the commanders of the (since totally withdrawn) Cuban forces used to live, the very gentlemen who commanded Fidel Castro's soldiers who lent armed support to the MPLA regime in its fight against UNITA.

* Swedish Aid Official Discusses Projects

91AF1266A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
(2o CADERNO SUPPLEMENT) in Portuguese
30 Jun 91 p 8

[Interview with Carl Tham, head of Swedish International Development Authority, by Jonuel Goncalves in Luanda; date not given]

[Text] "ASDI [Swedish International Development Authority] is a government agency whose philosophy is set by the Swedish parliament. Its main activity is to

foster wellbeing and raise living standards. This is expressed in the promotion of five basic principles: democracy; economic growth; social justice; economic independence; and sustained development. The parliament also sets other objectives. For example, ASDI concentrates particular effort on less developed countries and on offering substantial amounts of social aid."

This is how Carl Tham began his conversation with JORNAL DE ANGOLA during a 72-hour stay in Luanda. The ASDI director was here to talk to government leaders, UN agencies, and Angolans active in the nation's civil society following the signing of a set of five agreements. Between 1 July of this year and 30 June, 1992, Swedish aid to Angola should reach \$31 million. This represents increases in Swedish support for the UN Emergency Program (\$6.5 million) and the Lobito corridor and telecommunication between Lobito and Benguela (\$6 million). It also includes between \$7 million and \$8 million in regular yearly contributions to non-governmental organizations, according to a press release from the Swedish embassy.

The release also stresses but does not give specifics about Stockholm's backing for "cultural projects and projects on behalf of democracy and human rights." This is a subject Mr. Tham discusses in his interview.

"In Sweden we say aid should be organized according to the principle of 'helping others help themselves,'" the ASDI director said. "This means the recipients must take responsibility for development. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule as, for example, in the case of natural disasters. But we basically try to help countries or institutions capable of providing their own catalysts."

[Goncalves] Do you think a regular aid organization can play a part in development? Or do we need a new international economic order?

[Tham] There is no contradiction. Aid obviously plays just a small part in development. There can be no doubt that trade, international finance, and certain political channels are more important. But in certain countries aid can be more of a "catalyst," and these are cases where it is not possible to use trade as a substitute for aid. In the second place, aid in global terms totals some \$15 billion. This represents a high percentage of the total flow of capital to developing countries. This is a considerable sum as trade slows down and the crisis deepens.

[Goncalves] In the North?

[Tham] No, in the South. But aid is not just financial. It is also technical, and it stimulates training. To answer your question, it is very important to have a new economic order. A good economic system is basic, and it represents a radical solution to deeply seated problems. In many developing countries it results in substantial change.

[Goncalves] What about the structural adjustment programs of the IMF [International Monetary Fund], for example? How does your organization regard them?

[Tham] The issue is the troublesome macroeconomic situation which has worked hardships on many countries by doing such things as reducing prices for their products. But it is also true that their macroeconomic policies became distorted. What must be done in these countries is to shift their basic economic policies. They must change direction, reduce deficits, and do several other things. But the basis of a new policy is, to take Angola as an example, that it is impossible to achieve economic growth with a completely distorted pricing system. This is not a matter of ideology but of experience, and it must change. Something also has to be done about the level of the exchange rate. Angola is not alone in this debate about finding more realistic policies. We sometimes object to some IMF programs, but we are in fundamental agreement with their main outlines.

According to Tham, Sweden respects traditional ties, but it does not hesitate to take part in the multilateral efforts to which it dedicates over a third of its aid resources. This raised the question of the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference].

[Tham] It is a very important mechanism for us and, above all, for its members. We have various projects in this regard. But several changes are needed. First of all, given the situation in South Africa, there ought to be more trade and more interactions among the member countries. For example, lower tariffs and convertible currencies would make it easier to import and export within the area.

[Goncalves] Import and export what? With two or three exceptions, few of the the countries have much to trade that interests the others....

[Tham] But there are possibilities and potentials in agriculture, textiles, etc. If there were peace and stability in Angola, for example, you could produce not just petroleum but also a number of other things....

[Goncalves] Then domestic development is a precondition for regional cooperation?

[Tham] I agree, but mechanisms can be created right away to facilitate future trade and give an immediate boost to productivity.

Tham also discussed how ASDI looks at the results it has obtained in Angola.

[Tham] We have had progress and disappointments. More than other countries, Angola is a special case. The war created socioeconomic problems that had a definite impact on aid. We had to adapt to continual disaster in Angola, and in recent years we had to spend more time giving humanitarian aid than in responding to longterm needs. This was because of the war. But I think Swedish aid had an impact in such important areas as professional training. This is a long-term commitment.

Training people takes time, but it is crucial. We see progress in infrastructure building as has happened in transportation. However, we hoped for more in the health sector, not necessarily in terms of resources, but in terms of overcoming organizational difficulties. This is a key sector given the country's problems. We are very worried about the plight of mothers and children.

According to its director, ASDI's disappointments came in the structural area.

[Tham] They are the result of economic policy, and we would like to see more basic reforms in this regard. Angola made some provisions for change and started to reform. But we feel that in the light of what is needed, they are still not enough. This is disappointing, but we are still hoping for change. In the future, important decisions will have to be made to overcome the country's very, very difficult economic situation.

[Goncalves] And you hope for better short-term results?

[Tham] Well, that is hard to say. I do not think anyone in this country is able to make predictions, but there are possibilities. We understand that strong measures are not always easy to take during a transition period. We do not know. We wait and see. As donors, we do not wish to intervene at this point, but we watch with interest. It is our obligation to do what we can during this transition.

Tham hastened to stress ASDI's willingness to take part in helping demobilized soldiers and displaced persons regain a place in society. The group is ready to join projects in defense of human rights. It will help support census activities and the organization of elections, things that can be regarded as immediate political spinoffs from development.

This marked a return to the whole issue of the Southern Hemisphere. How does ASDI reconcile its mandate from the Stockholm parliament "to promote democracy" with aid to many countries where there is still one-party rule? Is there any way to make sure foreign aid is not siphoned off into corruption as has happened in parts of Africa and Latin America? What economic results is democratization likely to produce on the continent of Africa?

Tham said fostering democracy "is in fact a goal and not a point of departure." Once the possibility of evolution is established, aid from ASDI can make a contribution. He called corruption "a worldwide phenomenon" and added: "We have some examples of its effect on aid, but this is no excuse for us to stop providing it." He stressed that ASDI does all it can "to avoid suspicions" where its projects are concerned. He attributed the phenomenon more to "the economic situation than to low moral standards."

[Tham] Democratization in Africa is going to create better conditions for development and the use of foreign aid. But we must wait a while for it to consolidate and bring about a climate of stability. On the other hand,

there is also an external dimension to Africa's problems, and Angola is an example of that.

[Goncalves] Is what ASDI does totally independent, or is it part of Sweden's trade strategy?

[Tham] The thrust of our work is not to help Swedish industry but to help aid recipients. This is our policy, but we are not opposed to seeing Swedish industry compete and prosper in the world market. On the contrary, it pleases us, but it is not our goal.

[Goncalves] The reason for the question is that aid from the North usually returns to the North when the money is used to buy products and materials.

[Tham] Yes, but if you want to put in a turbine, clearly that turbine is not built in Angola but in Germany, Sweden, Japan, or other industrialized countries. You have to buy it on the world market, that is, in the industrialized countries....

[Goncalves] The trouble is many donor countries link their donations to the purchase of their products.

[Tham] I know, but normally we do not do this. Sometimes it happens. It can even be a way of avoiding corruption or factors that cause turmoil. But, basically, our aid is not tied to purchases from Swedish industry.

A document from the aid office of the Swedish embassy in Luanda lists its continuing priorities for aid to Angola as health, fisheries, and telecommunications. It adds: "In a peacetime scenario, the geographic scope of activities carried out is likely to be totally different from the present." Methods and means of supplying aid could also change. "Aid for imports is subject to the proven assumption that such aid is inadequate without the prior implementation of gradual economic reform."

Tham said import aid constituted "40 percent to 50 percent of disbursements in recent years. In 1988 and 1989, it furnished continuing support to the electrical energy and transport sectors." However, he added, aid "to the industrial sector was cut off in the meantime."

Whether it is called aid, donations, cooperation, or given some other politically charged name, the issue has become a factor in North-South relations. In this context, the views of ASDI are important because of the wide radius in which it operates. Where Angola is concerned, knowing about ASDI makes it possible to gauge the group's impact on matters of shared interest throughout the Third World. Moreover, Sweden has recently applied for membership in the European Economic Community, our main trading partner.

* Engineers Describe Status of Lomaun Project

91AF1265A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 23 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by Carlos Miranda]

[Text] Not more than two hours of conversation with two Angolan engineers, heading up the Lomaun Hydroelectric-Utilization Restoration Project [PRAHL], would certainly have been necessary if they did not reveal new information regarding what would be, in at least three years from now, a gigantic project conceived for the purpose of demonstrating the real possibilities and capabilities of our national technicians in putting civil construction on an equal footing with foreign technicians.

PRAHL could be considered new in view of the special circumstances to which its completion was subject. Moreover, the almost "eternal" justification of the existence of an armed conflict is plausible in this case, not only because the Lomaun Dam was located throughout the years in an area affected by the war but fundamentally because access to the project was constantly being impeded.

The Lomaun Dam has made headlines, not only at the national level but also at the international level; this occurred at least twice during the 1980's. The first occurrence was in January 1983, the second in July 1984 when the undertaking suffered great damage due to sabotage. Until now, no specific figures have been forthcoming regarding the destruction involved, but it is certain that there were negative repercussions in the life of the people in certain areas of the country's central and southern areas.

Word was received from Lomaun that with the destruction of the dam certain development projects were dropped—the dream of millions of people who saw in its operation a radical change in their life and life style.... In 1983, the war was directly responsible for the destruction of some of the piping, the overall electrical installation, the power plant transformers, some of the dam's mechanical components, and part of the support infrastructure. This caused the restoration and expansion studies, made some time ago, to be completely forgotten.

In fact, PRAHL expansion had been contemplated since 1982. With or without the grandiose dream, the National Electric Company [ENE] had contemplated such an expansion; but for the reasons already mentioned, it had only two choices: reformulate its operational programs or hope that peace would soon materialize, which, fortunately, is now occurring.

Prudently and sensibly, ENE opted for the first. It reformulated its current programs so as to obviate any risk of further activity in the form of restoration of the installations and equipment.

Moreover, as far as the colonial authorities are concerned, the expansion of the Lomaun Dam dates from 1972, having gained more momentum in the two subsequent years when a 23-megawatt gas turbine was installed in Biopio (Benguela Province). In 1982, ENE, already awakening from the nightmare of lethargy,

unleashed the expansion process with the successful installation (at least for some time, sic!) [as published] of two generators.

The two Angolan engineers previously mentioned at the beginning of this article—Luis Mourao, general manager of ENE, and Horacio Santos, one of the principal advisers of the PRAHL office—will certainly have viewed the entire operational process, the temporary interruption, the program concept, and the restoration projects, with a certain degree of skepticism. Moreover, as said informally, the 1983 sabotage was "documentary." The true "drama" (which proved to be of long duration) occurred after 1984.

An Angolan Office

According to our interlocutor, a number of the PRAHL office's activities are incorporated into contracts underwritten by ENE with various foreign companies, among which are Sofomil [Supplier of Industrial Machinery], the EDP (Portuguese Electric Company), Sorefame [Association of Metallurgical Companies], ACTA [Electrical Activities, S.A.], and SEPSA [Electromechanical Construction, S.A.], all Portuguese, and Voith from Germany. Moreover, mention should be made of the participation of Teixeira Duarte, Siemens, Aerovia of Portugal, and SPARE [expansion not given] of the Kingdom of Spain.

Despite this number of companies, it is up to the ENE to handle most of the project's activities. Through the PRAHL office, created by ENE in March 1988, special conditions were established pertaining to the technical and administrative management of the project.

According to Luis Mourao, the office in question has now given proof of its operationability; and there is no doubt that its structural model, with the successive changes throughout the two years of its existence, can expand its responsibility in the execution of new ENE projects to areas of civil construction, metalmechanics and automechanics, "adhering to the strategy of maximizing the participation of the national component and making gradual use of the potentials of the ENE structures in the areas involved."

And one of the most successful aspects of the establishment of the aforementioned office is "the opportunity to negotiate the supply of goods and services of domestic production," even in situations where the PRAHL office must resort to the import of material and equipment needed by the supply company to carry out its responsibility when economically advantageous from a business standpoint.

Looking Toward the Future

Another aspect, not less important, is that of the participation of the foreign work force in the project. Our source assures us that foreign contractors participate "only in local activities in which no risk is involved in

the form of labor or material interruptions which could otherwise be of financial disadvantage."

ENE's general manager pointed out that the PRAHL office also receives advice and technical assistance from the EDP, thus aiding in the organizational development and operation of that office; moreover, the EDP assists in the technical training of the project's operational teams as a part of its contractual obligation regarding the overall project itself.

\$70 Million

But returning to the Lomaun project itself, it may be mentioned that the terms of the investment call for an expenditure of \$70 million; and this sum is largely to be spent on equipment scheduled to arrive in the near future.

With regard to the financial aspect, it should be recalled that the EDP recently signed an agreement involving the supply of equipment valued at \$24 million. This is a major part of the agreement signed by the Portuguese firm involving the installation of a 60-watt generator group in Lomaun.

The project, already involving the construction of an aerial runway, a heliport, and a shipyard, calls for the restoration of the major piping, the overhauling of generator groups I, II and III, the mounting of groups IV and V, the startup of all of the groups, and, lastly, the exploitation of the power plant by the EDP.

It should be noted that the contract calling for the arrival of the initial equipment in Lobito is obviously dependent on the "green light" from the National Bank of Angola [BNA].

Luis Mourao, ENE's general manager, told our newspaper that the financing is virtually assured by the Angolan financial institution in question and that the funds will be available within the next few days.

Items already underway or about to begin are the contracts calling for the repair of the reinforced piping and the power-plant building itself.

It should be pointed out that part of the equipment is already stored at the port of Lobito and that the principal components of this auspicious project will be handled by ENE which has already signed a contract with Siemens for the supply of specific electrical power material. Other contracts were signed with Sorefame and Teixeira Duarte. These are already underway and involve the execution of infrastructural activities in Lomaun and Lobito, the pouring of concrete for generator groups IV and V, overall supervision of the project, and technical and advisory assistance.

And the project can now proceed without any major obstacles, since the work involving all elements of overall advisory and technical assistance as well as all other aspects are virtually assured. For example, in Lobito steps were taken to construct warehouses,

machine shops, machinery storage areas, offices, a residential area, a mess hall, and a system for preserving and/or refrigerating food.

In the communications area, in addition to the aerial runway and heliport as already mentioned, arrangements were made to transport people from Luanda to Lomaun.

To "strengthen" the spirit of optimism felt by the people regarding the Lomaun project, on 4 June we attended the ceremony involving the signing of the accord between ENE and its six foreign partners.

This is a project of wide scope, not only because it involves an investment of \$70 million but also because it constitutes a reference point for the development of other projects to be carried out by ENE in that area, projects which are not less important than the PRAHL.

Thus, within a short time and provided funds are still available, ENE is planning to make its presence felt in the area of Alto Catumbela and construct a substation in Biopio. Other projects will also be directed more to the southern part of the country, such as the restoration of the Matala Dam (underway), the utilization of the Cacombo [Dam] to normalize the flow of the Catumbela River, and permit an increase in Biopio's productivity.

Also with ENE's participation, lines of low and medium tension will be restored and/or constructed in certain areas. That project will involve the provinces of Cabinda, Uige, Malange, Kwanza Sul, Huambo, Bie, Benguela, Namibe, Huila, and Moxico.

The recently achieved peace has deeply affected everyone from the first moment on; and everyone became engaged in the project of restoration, expansion, and overall operation of the Lomaun Dam and its support infrastructures.

With the agreement signed a few days ago, ENE's partners are viewing the prospect of the development of their activities with greater optimism. As far as the partners are concerned, there is no vestige of apathy. Many individuals already have high hopes of future investments in Angola. It appears certain that Teixeira Duarte will create ideal conditions for housing the project's operational teams and that adequate hotel accommodations will be provided for workers who may have to move to or from Luanda.

Madagascar

Ratsiraka Appoints New Prime Minister

*AB0808095591 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT
8 Aug 91*

[Text] Antananarivo, Aug 8 (AFP)—Madagascar's beleaguered president, Didier Ratsiraka, appointed on Thursday the current mayor of the island's capital as new prime minister, Radio Madagascar announced. The

appointment of Guy Razanamasy comes almost two weeks after Ratsiraka dissolved the government amid a challenge from an opposition-formed "transitional government" and pressure from street demonstrations demanding the resignation of the hardline president. Razanamasy, 63, is not a member of any political party but supported Ratsiraka in the last presidential elections.

100,000 Demonstrate in Front of Embassies

AB0708161591 Paris AFP in English 1509 GMT
8 Aug 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Aug 7 (AFP)—An estimated 100,000 people demonstrated outside embassies in the capital of Madagascar on Wednesday calling for an end to foreign backing for President Didier Ratsiraka and suspension of all aid. They paraded before the French, U.S., Indian and Indonesian Embassies, and then moved on to the offices of the United Nations Development Programme and the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation.

Leaders of the opposition coalition which has been staging mass street gatherings here on an almost daily basis since June 10 handed in messages stressing that their movement was non-violent. They complained about the deaths of four supporters killed over the past few weeks in clashes with government followers at Toamasina, the main port on the east of the Indian Ocean island. The front said 50 supporters had been arrested there and 30 at Fenoarivo Atsinanana 40 kilometres (25 miles) further up the coast.

The opposition is pushing for Admiral Ratsiraka, in power since 1975, to hand over full power to a self-styled transitional government it has named. He has refused to. However, 10 days ago he dissolved his own government under Colonel Victor Ramahatra as prime minister and has still not appointed a new team. There have been tentative moves towards dialogue, brokered by the powerful Council of Christian Churches, but no formal start to negotiations.

Radio Reports on Tripartite Committee Meetings

EA0808073091 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in Malagasy 0330 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] The tripartite committee meeting on how to restore order to the present state of affairs in the country will resume again on 8 August at Falda [Christian center] in Antanimena, and decisions may then be made about solving all current problems. This was indicated on 6 August by an official at Falda-Antanimena at the end of the tripartite committee meeting. As we had already broadcast on our station, the tripartite committee meeting resumed again then with the National Front for the Defense of Malagasy Socialism, opposition parties, and the mediating Federation of Christian Churches present as representatives. As usual, the meeting took place at Falda-Antanimena. No joint communique was

released, and only the following brief statement for journalists was issued by the officials:

Since yesterday both sides concerned by the present situation have been working to solve the existing crisis. It was said that the consultations were particularly tough, but that they did take place amid total brotherhood and respect. The resulting resolutions will be released to you journalists on 8 August, said the officials, because the solving of the current crisis will resume then. So all of us will wait for tomorrow.

Mozambique

Renamo Formally Rejects Mediators' Plan

MB0708153091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] movement has formally rejected the document of principles proposed in Rome by the mediators in the Mozambican peace process. The document provides for mutual guarantees. During last evening's plenary session, the Renamo delegation, led by Raul Domingos, described the proposal as inopportune and uninteresting—these were the terms he used.

Renamo considers it inopportune, therefore, to give its answer in recognition of the [Mozambican] state, the government, and its laws from the time of the signing of a cease-fire. Renamo equally considers irrelevant the mediators' proposal aimed at establishing a basic negotiating timetable. The mediators had proposed that the parties pledge to reach a general agreement by December of this year.

Mozambican journalist Tomas Vieira Mario said that the Mozambican Government had already responded favorably to the document proposed by the mediators last week. In view of Renamo's negative answer, yesterday's meeting ended without positive results. Thus, the mediators are expected to once again try to bring the two parties together by establishing separate contacts.

Renamo feels that the two parties should resume the discussion of the working agenda agreed upon last May and postpone for a later unspecified date the issue of its status and guarantees. It is also Renamo's view that the negotiations should be suspended until the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party decides its future political strategy at its congress due to begin in Maputo next Monday [12 August].

It will be noted that prior to the meeting at the Saint Egidio church, Renamo issued a communique in Lisbon yesterday evening which rejected the mediators' document in the same terms used at the negotiating table. A source close to the mediation considered it strange that Renamo should decide to issue a public communique on the documents of principles prior to the plenary session that took place yesterday evening between 2000 [1800 GMT] and 2100 Maputo time.

There are clear signs that Renamo does not want to see any new developments in the negotiating process until the holding of the Frelimo congress this month. If this can be confirmed, the round of peace talks could even be suspended this week.

* Food Situation in Tete Province Examined

* Better Prospects

91AF11292A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Jul 91 p 1

[Article by Taibo Mucobora]

[Excerpts] The relative improvement in security in Tete Province, which has permitted the dislocated population and those affected by the war to participate in agricultural activities, is gradually and significantly reducing the number of people dependent upon free food support. Despite this good sign, however, food assistance is still necessary to help refugees who are returning to this country from Malawi. This information was provided some days ago in Tete by Provincial Emergency Commission Coordinator Antonio Mateus.

According to that official, these improvements are the results of activities being carried out by various institutions, structures, and organizations associated with the Emergency Commission in the province, aimed at stabilizing the lives of the people, who because of the barbarities of Renamo (Mozambican National Resistance) are destitute of everything they have and have been forced to move within this country from one location to another, or from Mozambique to neighboring countries, in search of security.

Such aid activities, according to the Provincial Emergency Committee Coordinator, place priority on the distribution or sale of agricultural tools and implements and assigning areas for cultivation, since "only by working can people emerge from the total food dependence" on which many of them still rely.

In supporting those affected directly or indirectly by the war, priority always goes to the agricultural sector, after food and clothing.

Antonio Mateus said that the movement of refugees continues. Since the conclusion of the organized repatriation in September 1990, involving the arrival of 425 people (some 167 families), only spontaneous repatriation has occurred. Mozambicans in Malawi return alone without awaiting the organized method, which has been suspended.

Difficulties Continue

While a general evaluation of the emergency situation has indicated certain improvements, there are still difficulties in supplying some areas such as Maravia District, where the population continues to require food assistance.

The normal, overland, route of access to Maravia District has been destroyed.

Now, one arrives at Maravia by passing through Cahora Bassa across the lagoon, except that the barge is constantly breaking down and when it does operate it is of little help because of its small capacity. The only way to supply the people living there would be by air, except this is difficult because of the high costs.

At this time, only Doctors Without Borders of Belgium and Holland are providing health assistance to the population in that area. "We know that a great deal is produced there, but food assistance was necessary because not everyone achieved good agricultural results," said Luis Mateus.

There are problems with assistance in Zumbo District, because to get there one must pass through Malawi or Zimbabwe, extending the distance. [passage omitted]

This program, according to the Provincial Emergency Commission Coordinator, consists of mobilizing the population in a certain area to work on road improvements, in exchange for food. "This program is having positive results in all the province's districts," he said.

Our source said that rehabilitation of the general road network requires large investment.

It is worth noting that the same "food for work" program has been applied to the rehabilitation of schools destroyed by Renamo activities in Magoe and Angonia Districts.

* Mutarara Situation 'Grave'

91AF129234B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Jul 91 p 1

[Text] As usual, improvements do not arrive simultaneously in all places, as would be desired. While some districts in Tete are gradually achieving food self-sufficiency and others are not being supplied, even in the midst of difficulties, in Mutarara, according to the Provincial Emergency Commission Coordinator, the situation is serious.

Five thousand people urgently require food and clothing assistance. Already, more than 26 people have died of starvation in recent days. Supplies by land are made difficult by the terrible road conditions and by the lack of security on the section between Vila Nova, on the Malawi border, and the district headquarters.

Supplies by air would be the only alternative to save the starving population. In many cases, however, or almost always, the organization of air bridges is difficult because of the high cost. The situation is worsened by the fact that the people cannot produce because their radius of activity is constrained. There are constant threats from Renamo elements.

* Mutarara Gets Aid

91AF11292C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Jul 91 p 8

[Text] The nongovernmental organization World Vision has just channeled more than 29 tons of corn to Mutarara District in Tete Province, aimed at assisting starvation victims in that region, our reporter was informed by a source from the aforementioned organization.

The channeling of the 29 tons of corn to that district affected by food shortages was carried out through an air bridge financed by World Vision.

According to the same source, World Vision plans to transport close to 60 tons of corn to the needy in Mutarara District, among them dislocated people and Tete residents returning from neighboring countries.

It is known that at least 5,500 people are currently facing severe food problems in Mutarara District.

However, a source from the National Agricultural Marketing Company—Agricom—informed us that as of the end of last April, Tete Province had succeeded in purchasing only 327 tons of products, among them 300 tons of corn, seven of rice, two of mapira and 63 of beans.

This year Agricom plans to buy 3,950 tons of various products, among them 3,000 tons of corn, in Tete Province.

This province, according to Agricom's activity plan, should this year market more than 6,000 tons of various products, compared to 4,651 bought last year.

* Angonia 'Breadbasket'

91AF129234D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
10 Jul 91 p 8

[Article by Taibo Mucobora]

[Text] Angonia District, considered the breadbasket of Tete, this year, amidst so much sacrifice caused by the war, recorded the best agricultural results of the past three years, particularly in the corn, bean, and sweet potato harvests. In achieving this high output, it depended a great deal on the support of international organizations, in particular the Danish International Development Agency—DANIDA—for tools and instruments of production; and on the favorable climatic conditions for agriculture in that region in northern Tete.

Those arriving in Angonia today need not seek the Agricom [National Agricultural Marketing Company] delegate or the Agriculture Ministry District Director to know that the 1990-91 agricultural season has been good.

Between the airport and the town of Ulongue one can see mountains of corn being threshed and bagged, a clear sign that this year's harvest was successful.

Outside town the view is the same. The situation is similar for butter-beans, nhemba-beans, and sweet potatoes. In addition to these products, Angonia produces large quantities of vegetables.

"This year my garden yielded surpluses. Now I am bagging the corn to go sell it. I have not yet started to harvest the kidney beans, but I will do so now," were the terms used by Bernardo Saize, a family farmer in Ulongue, to express himself in Chicheua in a dialog with our reporter.

Angonia Rural Extension Supervisor and Acting Agriculture Ministry District Director Damiao Pitala said that in this harvest there had been a large increase in land under cultivation, given the affluence of the population that had taken refuge in Malawi.

"The private sector, despite the difficulties it faces with bank loans, worked and has produced large quantities," the Rural Extension Supervisor said, adding that in the 1990-91 season this sector planted 100,000 hectares of corn, 32 of kidney bean, and five of sunflower. Average production was 20 tons per hectare.

With respect to the family sector, according to Damiao Pitala, 16,518 families planted 15,107 hectares of corn and beans. Average production is 800 kgs per hectare.

These statistics refer only to areas that the Agriculture Ministry District Director's Office was able to register and assist. Which could mean that there are vast cultivated areas of which local officials are unaware.

Secrets of Success

The success of the 1990-91 agricultural harvest, according to Agriculture Ministry officials, results from the fact that the area in northern Tete has good climatic conditions for agriculture. "Rainfall is always regular here," a farmer told our reporter.

Another fact contributing to the achievement of good agricultural results is the teaching of new cultivation techniques to the farmers, by the rural extension agents who assist the farmers.

The extension agents are trained with DANIDA's assistance. This agency is pointed to as a great promoter of agricultural production in Tete, primarily in Angonia and Tsangano Districts, where it provides fertilizer, seeds and agricultural implements.

The immediate incorporation of the refugees returning from Malawi into agricultural activity is an aspect that, according to the supervisor, deserves praise because it increases production levels in the district.

However, the success of the 1990-91 agricultural season has another side: marketing. In the face of Agricom's lack of ability to purchase products, the farmers sell their corn, beans, and sweet potato in Malawi.

Zambia

Kavindele Withdraws; Kuanda To Run for President

*MB0708124891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1210 GMT 7 Aug 91*

[Text] Lusaka Aug 7 SAPA—Enock Kavindele on Wednesday [7 August] withdrew his challenge to President Kenneth Kaunda for the leadership of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) at the current party congress in Kabwe. The presidential aspirant said he had withdrawn from the race so as to enhance the unity of the party and its chances of winning the elections in October.

Mr Kavindele said an election contest between him and President Kaunda would cause irreparable damage to the party. "In the interest of party unity, I will not be contesting the party presidency," Mr Kavindele said as delegates broke into chants of "Victory, good, good, K.K. [Kenneth Kaunda] wamuyaya (K.K. forever), K.K. no change", and surged forward to the podium.

A string of members of the Central Committee officials took turns to congratulate and hug Kavindele. But, his supporters were visibly disappointed although the candidate conceded that this had sparked tension which would have thrown the party into disunity. One excited

senior UNIP stalwart retorted: "We had advised him that if he does not withdraw he would lose friends."

Mr Kaunda said: "For me, it is a great pleasure that I should say to him, welcome back home. Whatever support he (Kavindele) enjoyed would have been a minus on UNIP." President Kaunda automatically wins the UNIP election as party leader and will be the party's sole presidential candidate in the October elections.

Ruling Party Officials Not To Seek Reelection

MB0708185291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] Six veteran UNIP [United National Independence Party] leaders, including party Secretary General Grey Zulu, will not contest tomorrow's Central Committee elections. The prime minister, Malimba Masheke, and Litunga Ilute Yeta are among the five aspiring candidates for the three Central Committee posts for Western Province. Other long-serving UNIP leaders not seeking reelection are Chairman of the Party Control Commission Elijah Mudenda, Eastern Province member of the Central Committee Rankin Sikasula, and Freedom House-based members of the Central Committee Felix Luputa and Maxwell Beyani.

A total of 62 candidates filed in their nomination for the 30 elective posts: 27 for the provinces, and one each representing women's and youth leagues, as well as the Zambia Cooperative Federation.

Benin

AFP Report Clarifies Names of New Cabinet

AB3107164891

Paris AFP in French at 2055 GMT on 29 July carries a list of the new Beninese Government, clarifying the following names and positions, as published in the West Africa section of 31 July issue of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT:

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Minister of state, general secretary at the Presidency: | Vieira, Desire |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation: | Holo, Theodore, Professor |
| Minister of Planning and Economic Restructuring: | Tagnon, Robert |
| Minister in charge of relations with the Parliament and Spokesman of the Government: | Francisco, Marius |
| Minister of National Education: | Dramane, Karim |
| Minister of Public Works and Transport: | Mito-Baba, Florentin |
| Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform: | Gbegan, Alabi, Antoine |
| Minister of Industry and the Promotion of small and medium-scale Enterprises: | Ladikpo, Rigobert |
| Minister of Commerce and Tourism: | Houegnon, Bernard |

Burkina Faso

12 Parties Mark Revolution's 18th Anniversary

AB0408210491 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0700 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Excerpts] A rally commemorating the 18th anniversary of the People's Democratic Revolution was held by 12 political parties on the afternoon of 3 August at the Revolution Square in Ouagadougou. The rally, which was held in the spirit of unity of action by revolutionaries, offered the opportunity to the various speakers to affirm their faith in the revolution. In the excerpt that you are going to hear, Comrade Philippe Ouedraogo, who spoke on behalf of the 12 political parties, recalled the ideals of the revolution:

[Begin Ouedraogo recording] What are the ideals at the origin of 4 August 1983? For all those leading actors, and the anonymous ones, who contributed to 4 August 1983, who sought to give a soul and a body to the revolution, to all those who embraced the revolution and the totality of hopes that it opened, its ideals were the following:

—to restore and activate the sovereignty and personality of the people of the country in the midst of other nations;

—to obtain the participation of the masses in the conception, definition, implementation, and follow-up of the execution of the country's policy;

—to safeguard a management characterized by integrity, and clarity, of the country's affairs for the masses;

—to achieve rapid transformations of the economic and social situation to satisfy the principal needs of the people;

—to provide social progress and social justice for all.

These ideals of 4 August 1983 will remain immortal. They are the concrete and precise expression of the deepest concerns of our people. Today, as tomorrow, Burkinabe patriots cannot but continue the fight to ensure that they become a reality. [passage omitted]

For all forces of progress, for all revolutionary forces, for all the Burkinabe people, 4 August 1983 will remain an unforgettable and magnificent date. [end recording]

The Gambia

Nigerian Officer Appointed New Army Commander

AB0808090691 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Gambia has got a new Army commander. His appointment follows a certain amount of unrest within the Gambian Army following the departure of the previous holder of the post and the non-payment of the Gambian contingent of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peace-keeping force in Liberia. Anyway, the most surprising thing about the new commander of the Gambian Army is his nationality. From Banjul, Peter da Costa reports:

[Begin da Costa recording] The new commander of the Gambian national Army is a Nigerian. Colonel Abubakar Dada arrived in Banjul early last Sunday [4 August] to take up his post as force commander. Accompanied by a Nigerian captain, he met Gambian head of state and Minister of Defense Sir Dawda Jawara and was introduced to senior government officials this morning. Colonel Dada's appointment, which according to reliable sources takes immediate effect, came as a surprise to most Gambians since no public announcement has yet been made. It is a sequel to the retirement in June of Army Commander Colonel Momodu Ndaw Njaye, who stepped down after public protests by 60 members of the returning Liberia contingent of the non-payment of allowances while serving with ECOMOG.

Colonel Njaye's retirement left a huge gap at management level in the Armed Forces since none of his subordinate officers had more than 10 years experience

between them. The appointment of Colonel Dada, a former commandant of the Nigerian Army Tanks School in Bauchi State, is, say sources, an indication of the inexperience of Gambia's young army which was formed in 1984 and commissioned in 1988. In the interim period before Dada's arrival, the Army was commanded by a major, the most senior of Gambia's infantry officers. [end recording]

Liberia

Johnson Asks Taylor Not To Reopen Roads

AB0708160091 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 6 Aug 91

[Text] General Prince Johnson has called on President Charles Gankay Taylor not to reopen roads in the country. According to the August 2d edition of the OUR NEWSPAPER in Monrovia, Mr. Johnson said his call was prompted by confirmed reports that Mr. (Buama Sangule) and others are training guerrillas in Monrovia with the sole aim of causing confusion in NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly]-controlled areas. The paper quotes Gen. Johnson, who recently held a press conference on the issue, as saying that he still considered himself as part of the greater NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. The INPFL [Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader further said we was doing everything possible to rejoin forces of the NPFL so that together, they can complete the liberation process. Gen. Johnson expressed disappointment on what he called the continuous maneuvering of Monrovia politicians, and this has caused more problems to his country. He claimed that because of the prevailing insecurity problems in Monrovia, he has refused to visit central Monrovia. Asked about disarmament, Gen. Johnson said he would never surrender his arms to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

Niger

Conference Bans Officials From Leaving Country

AB0808090091 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Excerpt] The sovereign national conference continues its proceedings at the Sports Palace in Niamey with the brand new presidium conducting the proceedings. Today's task consists in examining the fate to be reserved for state institutions. Over to you, Adamou Oumarou:

[Oumarou] Yes, we must say that it the full members of the presidium who are presiding over the destiny of this national conference. They replaced the members of the provisional chairmanship whose members were warmly congratulated. The Presidium Chairman Andre Salifou paid a tribute to this provisional chairmanship, notably the chairman whose extraordinary patience enabled the

debates to be run smoothly. Soon afterwards, the presidium chairman made it a point to confirm the sovereignty of the national conference, a measure that will necessitate a written document that will be broadcast across the national territory.

For Andre Salifou, the first decisions of the national conference will be to ban the ministers, former members of the Supreme Military Council [CMS], parliamentarians, and top officials of the administration from leaving national territory and to ask the present government not to make any transactions on behalf of the Republic of Niger. They should only run the day-to-day affairs of the country. Travel outside the country, however, can only be allowed with the approval of the national conference. The presidium chairman insisted on clarifying a point. He stressed that until further notice, General Ali Saibou remains president of the Republic. That is to say there is no duality at the state leadership.

But the day's topic is doubtless the debate on the current political institutions—namely, the National Assembly, the Consultative National Development Council, the government, and the Supreme Court. From all the discussions that took place, it was concluded that the dissolution of most of these institutions is within the logic of the conference itself. There were divergent views, however, about when they should be dissolved. For some, this dissolution must be done right now, while for others, the appointment of the prime minister of the transitional government should take place before the dissolution of the government. Concerning the Supreme Court, it seems that everyone agreed on maintaining it. We must also say that some speakers insisted on the suspension of the national charter and the Constitution. That, in a nutshell, is what can be said concerning the half day's proceedings, Irazela Moukaila.

[Moukaila] Thanks, Adamou Oumarou. The various speakers at the national conference, therefore, called for the out and out dissolution of these institutions. But it will be appropriate to stress that before debating the fate of these institutions, the presidium chairman made it a point to give the conference some clarifications. Let us listen to Professor Andre Salifou:

[Begin recording] Before the beginning of the debates, I would like to inform you about a certain number of measures that we are preparing to take, with your permission. They are acts arising from the very proclamation of the sovereignty of the national conference. These measures are:

1. As of today, all ministers, former ministers, former CMS members, former Higher Council of National Orientation members, all parliamentarians, current and former ambassadors, and top officials of the territorial and government administration are barred from leaving the national territory until further notice. [applause]
2. On the basis of its sovereignty, our national conference demands the current government not engage in any

transactions committing the Republic of Niger to anything. It should limit itself only to conducting day-to-day affairs until further notice. [applause] [end recording]

It must be noted that the presidium chairman of the national conference insisted on explaining that only the national conference has the right to authorize the people mentioned above to leave national territory. He said that concerning the fate in reserve for state institutions, the delegates are being heard, and there is no doubt that most of them are demanding the out and out dissolution of these institutions. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Babangida on Resumption of Relations With Israel

AB0808114091 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 6 Aug 91

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has explained that Nigeria must review her relation with Israel to avoid being left out in the cold. He said, as the most important black nation on the earth, Nigeria, must keep pace with developments in international relations.

General Babangida, who was answering questions from newsmen in Ibadan today at the end of his five-day official visit to Oyo State, said the circumstances that led to the break in the diplomatic relation between the two countries might change. Gen. Babangida added that the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel had nothing to do with religion and that the two nations has contact at various levels.

On South Africa, Gen. Babangida appealed to the liberation movements not to allow the secret funding of Inkatha freedom party by the racist regime to divide them. He said the scandal would not be allowed to derail the OAU program for South Africa and advised the blacks to work in unionism to achieve their main objective.

Radio on Foreign Minister's Visit to Israel

AB0808110591 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 6 Aug 91

[Text] Nigeria's external affairs minister, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, has been meeting with representatives of the Israeli Ministry of Defense in Jerusalem on the second day of his visit to that country. In a bid to normalize relations between Nigeria and Israel, retired Maj. Gen. Ike Nwachukwu held the fourth round of talks with the Israeli prime minister, Mr. Yitzhaq Shamir, [Deputy Prime Minister] Mr. David Levi, and the minister of agriculture, Mr. Refa'el Eytan.

They had earlier visited the Holy Land, the Wailing Wall, the Yad Vashem—a memorial for martyrs and heroes of the holocaust. At the Wailing Wall built by King Solomon, Gen. Nwachukwu prayed, visited the sculpture which comprises the crucifixion side of Christ

and his tomb, [as heard] and vividly sighted the third largest Muslim mosque in the world, al-Aqsa, overlooking the Wailing Wall.

At a luncheon toasted by his Israeli counterpart, Gen. Nwachukwu toasted the government and people of Israel, while Mr. Levi toasted the life of Nigeria and Israel. Gen. Nwachukwu said although diplomatic relations were severed, the economic aspect of it had remained intact. Nigeria, he said, is faithfully executing the structural reform programs in the process of laying the foundation for economic and industrial growth.

The external affairs minister added that there were tremendous opportunities in Nigeria for foreign investment and joint participation in different sectors of her economy. He therefore invited Israeli participation, especially in agriculture and agroindustrial sectors, water resources, development technology, manufactural resource, and management. Gen. Nwachukwu said there had been a lot of changes in Africa and that the image Africans held of the Jews in 1973 was not the same as in 1991.

Government Lifts Ban on Trade Union Affiliation

AB0808110091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 6 Aug 91

[Excerpt] The Federal Government has lifted the restriction placed on trade unions from affiliating with international labor organizations. This is contained in the Trade Unions International Affiliation Repeal Decree 23 of 1991. The decree repeals the Trade Unions International Affiliation Decree of 1989 which prohibited trade unions from affiliating with international organizations. [passage omitted]

Police Launch New Crime-Combating Exercise

AB0808090891 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 91

[From the "News Panorama" program]

[Text] The Nigeria Police has launched a crime control exercise which will involve the combating of crimes from the air. To facilitate the new prevention technique, the Force has acquired some aircraft which were commissioned today by the deputy inspector general [DIG] of police in charge of operations, Mr. Perry Osayande. Kelly Elisha witnessed the commissioning:

[Elisha] The operations will usually be launched from the Police Air Wing at the domestic wing of Murtala Mohamed Airport. It will cover most urban centers and crime-prone areas. The strategy will involve a complete surveillance on movement of criminals and distribution of security [word indistinct]. Other areas include air transport services in cases of riots, traffic decongestion

on highways, and anti-robbery patrols. The Police Air Wing has on its fleet six helicopters and three fixed-wing aircraft.

Mr. (Osayande) traced the history of the present wave of crime to the days of oil boom, which brought social, economic, and political changes. He said that apart from the increased social awareness and sophistication, the oil boom ushered in wealth which created room for many Nigerians to travel out. Mr. Osayande said some of these Nigerians acquired new ideas which included highly developed crime techniques.

He explained further that the improved road network in the country also facilitated the movement of criminals. Mr. Osayande added that these itinerant criminals acquired automobiles equipped with sophisticated gadgets to facilitate their notorious exploits. The DIG said that all these combined complicated the task of the police in crime prevention. Mr. Osayande said that this explained why the battle to contain crime had to be shifted to the air. He described the new technique as an advanced method of tackling crime. Newsmen flew in two of the helicopters to experience a practical demonstration of the operation of the new initiative.

Radio Reports on Voters' Registration

AB0708073091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 5 Aug 91

[Text] The first phase of the revision of voter's register was rounded up throughout the country this evening, except in Sokoto state where the exercise began a week later. The revision which lasted three weeks formally ended at 6:00 this evening. The National Electoral Commission [NEC] had earlier said that it would not extend the deadline. The chairman of the commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, told reporters in Lagos that three weeks was enough to (allow) eligible voters to participate. According to the next program for the exercise, the next stage is the display of the preliminary register. This will be followed by hearings of pleas and objections.

[Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English in its 1700 GMT newscast on 6 August adds the following: "The NEC has given another opportunity to eligible voters who could not put their names on the preliminary voter's register to

do so during the current display of the list. The commission, however, said such people should convince the division officer on why they could not be registered earlier."

["The director of public affairs of the commission, Mr. Tony Iredia, said in Lagos today that the display would also allow voters to ensure that their names were correctly entered into the register. He called on the electorate to actively participate in the exercise which will end on the 10th of this month."]

Senegal

LD-MPT Drops Marxism-Leninism, Goes Socialist

AB0708104291 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 8 Aug 91

[Text] In Senegal, the Democratic League-Labor Party Movement [LD-MPT] has abandoned its Marxist-Leninist stand to become a socialist party. This change of policy has been justified by the willingness of the party to adapt itself to the changes in the East. The Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf, who made a technical stopover in Libreville this afternoon, pending his departure tomorrow for Zimbabwe, spoke to Eugene Ilangué about the cohabitation going on among the Socialist Party [PS], the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS], and the Independence Labor Party [PIT] in the new Senegalese Government. Let us listen to Diouf:

[Begin Diouf recording] The government, which was formed on 8 April 1991 and which we call the extended majority presidential government, is made up of members from the PS, PDS, and the PIT. It is doing well. There is cohesion within it and our work as a team is going on in an excellent condition. As can be seen, I am being accompanied on this trip by Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the PDS and minister of state in this 8 April government and by Amath Dansokho, PIT secretary general and minister of urban planning and housing in this 8 April Government. Their two parties were invited as observers to the meeting of the Inter-African Socialist and Democratic Movement. I hope that within a short time, we will be able to consider them as full members of the Inter-African Socialist and Democratic Movement.

So, to sum up, I would like to say that what is called cohabitation is doing well in Senegal. [end recording]

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